The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. 1 NO 141. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Fares
16th August	s'nette	6000	Saloja	12 0
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt. ..	8000	.....	
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Cale lonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4336	2nd Aug	17th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	61 3	14th Aug.	9th Aug.
Penang Maru	L. Noma	5500	24th Aug	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	9th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamskura Maru	T. Hori	6126	5th Octr	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	930	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	L. Noma	580	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1,695	Thu. 14th Aug	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 15th Aug	6 a.m.	Direc.

Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 14th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Buarah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
(Fortnightly),

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st August.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

13th August, 1913.
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GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM GAS ELECTRICITY | EXPERIENCE AND EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort

BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances o. Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. HIGGIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

808

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	68	0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37	8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21	14
Sajours: Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each	21	12
Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18	12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18	12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912	26	4
Witthau: Manual of Toxicology ...	22	8
Adami: Principles of Pathology. 2 vols.	45	0
Delafield and Prudden: Text-Book of Pathology	18	12
French: Differential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms	22	8
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Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13	8
Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13	8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13	2

DRINK

VITTEL DNA SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

40, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS,

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.,

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of

THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows rest, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.

There are several good tyres on the market, bu

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of manufacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube ,, 4-0-0 ,,

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE (Cant.)

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 45 forty-five per share has been declared, and will be payable on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 6th instant.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 11-30 a.m., and 4 p.m., Standard time, on week days, and between 11-30 a.m., and 2-30 p.m. Standard time on Saturdays.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th August, 1913. 0357

DALBHOOM GOLD AND MINERALS PROSPECTING CO., LTD.

WITH REFERENCE to the further negociations with Messrs. Cregson & Pigott the Original Vendors mentioned in the PROSPECTUS already issued the Original vendors have agreed to waive the payment of Rs. 20,000/- cash out of the balance due to them and will accept in lieu thereof fully paid up shares for an equipvalent amount.. NOTICE is accordingly hereby given shares for an equivalent amount. an early date and the Company with fortwith proceed to allotment.

W. B. CROWDER,
Managing Secretary.

1, Vansittart Row,
Dalhousie Square,
Calcutta. 0362

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned before FRIDAY, the 15th instant, for the filling in of a small tank at Sankli Street, Byculla. Quantity about 80,000 c.ft. For other particulars and conditions apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 0360

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bhicaji Ramjee Tupte of Bombay Hindu inhabitant a land lord .....Deceased.

Ganpat Bhicajee of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, now unemployed, residing at Khumbhrwada, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay the only son of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
No. 1760 F 1746.
The 8th day of August, 1913.

Messrs. PANDIA & CO.
0363 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

An additional Fast Passenger Train will run between Bombay and Delhi (conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers) to the following timings :—

Down to Delhi. H.M.		Timings at principal stations.		Up to Bom. H.M.
21-45	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	6-45
7-5	Arr.	Baroda	Dep.	21-0
7-40	Dep.		Arr.	20-15
9-23	Arr.	Godhra	Dep.	18-32
9-33	Dep.		Arr.	18-22
13-50	Arr.	Ratlam	Dep.	14-25
14-15	Dep.		Arr.	14-0
20-5	Arr.	Kotah	Dep.	7-55
20-35	Dep.		Arr.	7-37
2-32	Arr.	Bharatpur	Dep.	1-30
2-42	Dep.		Arr.	1-27
3-20	Arr.	Muttr	Dep.	0-50
3-30	Dep.		Arr.	0-47
6-55	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	21-20

Both Up and Down trains will stop at all junctions, and at important stations such as Piplod, Dohad, Shri Chhatrapur, Hindaun, etc.

Halts for meals will be provided at suitable stations.

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, no novice need apply. Pay Rs. 30 per month. Apply to "Ajax," o/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at 2nd Carpenter Street, near Null Bazaar.

Under instructions from the attorneys for the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 29th September 1908 and purchaser under an agreement of purchase, dated 7th October, 1910, now in possession of the premises comprised in the said Indenture and agreement and on account and at the risk of the original mortgagers Moreshwar Harichand, his son Gujanan Moreshwar (a minor) and Anpoornabai, widow of Pandurang Harichand, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the completed building premises and hereditaments hereinafter described as they now stand.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land, situate at 2nd Carpenter Street, in the Sub-Registry of Bombay, admeasuring 184 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 1734, New No. 8866, Old Survey No. 515, New Survey No. 5258, together with unfinished building standing thereon and assessed under Ward "G" No. 5040, Street Nos. 29-31 in the Collector's Books now standing in the name of Harichand Ramjee, and in the Municipal records in the name of Ramji Pandurang and bounded on the east by the property of Mardan Moroba and another, on the south by the property of Ltewabai, widow of Shivram Ramjee Thosar, on the west by the property of Bhanbai, widow of Thakoo Damjee and on the north by 2nd Carpenter Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smethem, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Vacant Lands at the junction of DeLisle Road, and Toolsi Pipe Road.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. ifaji Cassam Noor Mahomed, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of September, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following vacant lands on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure land with a chawl standing thereon, situate lying and being at the junction of DeLisle Road, and Toolsi Pipe Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of the land entered into the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 616, New No. 12616, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 4/2650, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward 2467 (2), and Street No. 349A, and bounded on or towards the East by Toolsi Pipe Road, on the West by DeLisle Road, on the South by Carrol Road, and on the North by the property of J. B. Fernandes.

Lot No. 2.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure, with a chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Toolsi Pipe Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 420 square yards, forming portion of the land entered in the Books of the Collector of Revenue under Old No. 616, New No. 12,616, and New Survey No. 4/2650, and being vacant portion of the land belonging to the chawl since demolished which chawl was assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "G" Nos. 2476 and 2475, Street Nos, 8, 2, 4 and 6, and bounded on the North and East by the Government public passage and beyond it by the property of Shaik Hussein Khan, Pathan, on the West by the Toolji Pipe Road, on the South partly by the property now vacant piece of land of John Joseph de Abreo, and partly by Carrol Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
Gresham Building, Fort.
Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,500.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predecessing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Complete Programme at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

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"Satan" The Drama of Humanity. | with Scott to the South Pole.

Both these films are remarkble productions. One reveals the tragedy of the world and the other great South Pole tragedy both created a great sensation when they were produced. "Satan" is a striking story after Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the Scott films are the second of the series and much more interesting than the first, shown some weeks ago.

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Mdlle Benzoni, assisted by Mdlle Dorion, appears in some charming new dances.

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Commencing Monday, August 18th.

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Monday August 18th.	Played 360 Nights in London 292 Nights in New York. **BABY MINE** Preceded by **THE TOUCH OF TRUTH.** From the Haymarket Theatre, London.
Tuesday August 19th.	Sir J. M. Barrie's Greatest play from the Duke of York's, London. **WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS** Played over 500 nights in New York and Played times innumerable in London and the Provinces.
Wed. & Thurs. 20th & 21st.	**TWO NIGHTS ONLY.** The London & New York greatest success. **THE GLAD EYE** A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.
Friday 22nd	The Hit of the London Season, 1911, **THE MOLLUSC** By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.
Saturday 23rd.	The one and only **CHARLEY'S AUNT** (Still Running) Preceded by **FEED THE BRUTE.** Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by LAWRENCE IRVING in London and principal Provincial Theatres.

Season now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

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Commence at 9-30.

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BY

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

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The young birds are chirping in the nest,
But the young, young children they are weeping
In the country of the free."

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north-western and western districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains continues. A few light showers have fallen on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the south-east Punjab.

Some showers are likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 12th of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	91·3	83·0	81	..	0·00	0·00
Jask	95·3	85.3	80	..	0·00	—0·06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 11th)	90·3	86·4	8	..	0·00	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98 8	79·5	66	..	?	?
Rawalpindi	89 4	70·2	78	..	13·63	—0·09
Lahore	94·4	74·2	80	..	15·04	+5·65
Sirsa	95.8	75·0	77	0·16	14·91	+7·84
Ambala	93·5	75.9	77	..	12·13	+12·26
Delhi	94·0	79·3	71	..	12·64	—2·42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98'5	79'0	62	..	6'16	—9'28
Mainpuri	94'3	78'1	79	..	8'41	—6'07
Jhansi	95·6	78·5	64	..	6·58	—15·39
Cawnpore	95 1	79·0	73	..	13·11	—5·28
Allahabad	89·6	79·4	268	..	17·16	—3·84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103'1	81'8	65	..	1'46	—0'41
Karachi	85'8	80·9	78	..	10'42	+5·77
Ajmer	91·6	77·0	76	..	7·58	—4·8
Jaipur	91·2	76·1	67	..	11·42	—1·6
Kotah	92·1	77·6	66	..	8·55	—7·9
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Shuj	88'0	75'5	68	..	23'54	+13'79
Dwarka	85'3	79'7	74	..	13'35	+2'90
Veraval	82·6	78·8	78	..	23·66	+10·70
Rajkot	91·6	68·8	74	..	..	+4·01
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	29'30	+11'17
Para.	90'5	74.3	7	..	29'29	+0'67
Surat	87·9	77·5	87	..	24·95	+4·00
Ahmedabad	88'6	75'7	86	..	22'46	+7'33
Deesa	88·8	74·9	86	..	16'49	+0'44
Neemuch	85·9	71·5	90	..	31·83	+11·95
Indore	83·1	69 6	82	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87'8	73'8	81	..	24 13	—9·55
Saugor	84·8	70·1	82	..	19·12	—9·35
Hoshangabad	87·9	74·4	82	..	29·20	+0·69
Khandwa	85·7	71·9	84	0·02	31·36	+14·73
Akola	90·2	73·5	74	..	19·13	+6·79
Amraoti	87 8	74·3	79	..	26·67	+7·75
Nagpur	90·6	75·8	72	..	30 93	+3·31
Chanda	90·4	75·0	76	..	30·62	+0·50
Raipur	87·7	75·6	84	..	27·89	—1·06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80·9	78·9	86	0·12	50·56	+10·78
Ratnagiri	85·8	77·4	86	0·06	58·67	—14·0
Mormugao	84·5	77·7	89	0·04	71·24	+0·72
Karwar	85·7	78.0	87	0·01	74·24	—14·28
SOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89·4	69·1	71	..	10·69	+0·13
Ahmednagar	87 1	64·5	78	..	16·71	+7·11
Poona	81·0	69·3	87	..	20·88	+7·28
Sholapur	92·8	72·1	70	..	9·69	—1·09
Bijapur	91·2	69·3	76	..	8·55	+1·84
Belgaum	79·3	65 8	92	0·02	27·0	—2·33
Aurangabad	85·4	69·0	77	..	15·4	+1·6
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	76·2	70	..	28·2	+8·90
Hyderabad	80·8	74·7	69	..	10·7	—2·24
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85'8	75'3	87	0'06	66'98	—8'32
Calicut	85·9	76·1	93	..	61·55	—12·05
Cochin	85 7	74·2	86	0·36	60·79	+3·59
Colombo	86·5	78·0	86	..	12·01	—2·11
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100'3	78'7	82	0'05	6'01	—7'16
Bellary	98 0	74·3	61	..	3·07	—1·44
Cuddapah	100 8	80·5	55	..	4·14	—5·24
Madras	100·0	80·0	75	..	3 39	—4·40
Bangalore	87 3	68·3	72	..	8·17	—0·79
Coimbatore	90·4	72·3	88	..	2·79	—0·67
Trichinopoly	102·1	78·7	61	..	1·28	—2·51
Negapatam	87·7	79·7	70	..	1·15	—3·64

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 12.

The depression over the north-east India only gave a few moderate falls yesterday and has now disappeared. Both monsoon currents are weak; there has been practically no rain outside Burma and North-East India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar; fairly general in Bengal and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and West Coast of Mysore. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces, South Punjab, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein three; Toungoo one and a half; Bhamo and Dhubri one; Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar two; Barisal and Purnea one; Burdwan and Balasore one and half and Patna three.

Forcast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-East India.

MONSOON FORECAST.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 11.

Dr. Gilbert Walker, Director-General of Observatories, has issued his monsoon forecast for August and September. He writes:—The general pressure conditions are favourable. Pressure is low in the Indian Ocean and Australia, and high in the Argentine Republic, and Chili and to a less extent in the Pacific Ocean. Conditions are favourable in Mauritius and Honolulu, and are unfavourable in Australia, Zanzibar and South America. On the other hand there remains the favourable effect of the high pressure in India in 1912, to which attention was drawn in the forecast of the 8th June. The fact that the Nile has been very low suggests that in the mountain regions of North-West Persia and Armenia the snowfall may have been in excess, but the available data of snowfall on the Indian frontier indicate that there has been no excessive fall of snow there, except, perhaps, in the Punjab Himalayas. Further we have not experienced at any time the fall of temperature and the dry north-westerly winds that usually follow widespread and heavy snowfall. It may be concluded that the present accumulations are in general not excessive and that India is not likely to suffer from this cause. Weakness or temporary cessation of the rains in India is usually associated with calms or variable irregular winds in the Equitorial region and of these there are decidedly fewer indications than usual. On the whole the unfavourable factors appear to predominate slightly.

SUMMARY.—(a) The total rainfall of August and September will probably be normal or in slight defect. (b) In North-West India the monsoon is not likely to be affected prejudicially by the snowfall.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 11th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	.. inches 29·757
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	.. „ 77·6
Dew Point	..	.. „ 76·2
Relative humidity of Air	..	.. „ 0·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	.. 9·0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 85·9
Minimum do. do.	..	„ 78·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	.. miles 155
Fall of Rain	..	.. inches 0·13
Total fall during month	..	.. „ 1·17
Total fall during year	..	.. „ 60·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th August	..	„ 0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 12th August 1913 was 29·945 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·018 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·188 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	f. in.
Wed.	13	m 8	52	26 0
		7	59 a	23 10
Thurs.	14	m 9	48	25 7
		9	14 a	24 1
Fri.	15	m 10	30	27 1
		10	9 a	24 8
		m 11	6	27 6
Sat.	16	10	54 a	25 3
		m 11	37	27 9
Sun.	17	11	31 a	25 9
		0	4 a	27 10
Mon.	18	m 0	4	26 1
		0	29 a	27 10

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	13	m 1	15	17 7
		2	58 a	21 3
Thurs.	14	2	20	17 7
		3	59	20 7
Fri.	15	m 3	16	17 5
		m 4	4	19 10
		5	14 a	17 2
Sat.	16	m 4	45	19 2
		5	43 a	17 0
Sun.	17	m 5	20	18 7
		6	10	16 1
Mon.	18	m 5	51	18 1
		6	36 a	16 11
Tues.	18	m 6	20	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
13. (Wed.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8 m
14. (Thurs.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8 m
15. (Fri.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7 m
16. (Sat.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7 m
17 (Sun.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6 m
18. (Mon.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 5 m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57.0 m. A. M.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 11.

Consols 2½ %	73⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·21¼
Rentes 3 %	87¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46
Bar Silver Spot	27 5-16
,, 2 months hence	27½
Closing Tone of silver:—Rise caused by Indi a and china buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64·3-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 1,000,000.	
2½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	3 7-8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4-5-16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7-7-9
Interest day to day loans	2
,, 7 day market loans	8

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Corespondent.)

Aug. 12.

PAPER MARKET.

Yesterday being the Settlement Day the Share Market remained closed, however a few transactions for cash were reported.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 67-8.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 275 and Tapti Valley Ry. Shares at Rs. 605.

Swan Mill Shares were in demand at Rs. 310.

To-morrow being "Kadmi Pateti"—a Parsi Holiday both the Paper and the Shares Markets are closed.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Aug. 12.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

July 1911	..... Rs. 22,65,64,000
July 1912	..... Rs. 24,57,61,000
July 1913	..... Rs. 32,20,95,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 12th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Ealer moderate biz.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Moderatily active.
Mid. Americans 6·46 d.
Egyptian F. G. F. 9·35 d.
New York 11 a.m. August 11·63 (As know in Liverpool at closing time.) October 11·04.
New York Official noon call August 11·60 (As known in Liverpool Official at closing time.) Oct, 11·13.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Agust 11·38 (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)October 11·08.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8.000
Total Imports	3,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.08	6·09
S. O.	5·99	6·00
O. N.	5·95	5·96
N. D.	5·90	5·91
D. J.	5·90	5·91
J. F	5·91	5·92
F. M.	5.92	5·93
M. A.	5·94	5·95
A. M.	5·95	5·96

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
A. S.	6·12	6·08
S. O.	6·03	5·99
O. N.	5·99	5·95
N. D.	5·94	5·90
D. J.	5·94	5·90
J. F.	5·95	5·91
F. M.	5·96	5·92
M. A.	5·98	5 94
A. M.	5·99	5 95
A. M.	—	5·9o

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, August 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent	3,000

Futures at New York Aug. 11·61. Previous closing price 11·57.
Futures at New York Oct. 11·03, Previous closing price. 10·97.
Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·00.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 11⅛ Previous price 11⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·44. Previous price 11·35.
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·07. Previous price 11·05.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial Bars	59⅛

KASAGRA *cures constipation, costiveness, biliousness, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia, torpidity of the liver and and kidneys, and all troubles due to retention of poisonous refuse matter in the intestines.*

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 12.

Slight hardening of prices both here and in America is the feature of a dull and narrow market with a normal turnover in Spot Cotton. But this condition of semistagnation cannot go on for ever, thoguh the market finds great difficulty to emerge from its very prolonged period of inactivity, and limited fluctuations in price. Finance, Politics, War, Tariffs, Legislation related to the American markets, all these factors appear to have lost their inspiring influence temporarily. But the stocks of cotton all over the world are so low that it will soon furnish the key to the market's strength, and might soon make the bears most uncomfortable, and they will soon be chased to cover.

The drift of exports to Japan has outstripped all previous records. It has reached a grand total of 1,005,233 Bales; whereas to Europe 514,247 or a total of 1,577,977 out of the total receipts including American cotton 2,751,933 Bales. These figures with due regard we dedicate to our local spinners.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals		226		25 1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee				
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee				
H. G. Rajputana				
M. G. Do.				
M. G. Bengals		238		do.
Do.				
Do.				
Do.				
M. G. Sind Punjab		237		do
G. M. Khandeish		246	236	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad				
M. G. Hinganghat				
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.				
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee,				
M. G. Yeotmal				
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum				
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.		262		do.
Do. do.				
Do. do.		2378		25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee				
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee				
M. G. Oomravati				
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.				
M. G. Nander				
M. G. Broach			276	25-8-14
Do.				
Do. Liverpool Guarantee				
M. G. Surat				
I. C. Bhownagar				
M. G. Mathia				
Saw Ginned Dharwar			2445	25-8-13
Westerns, Churka			255	do.
M. G. Westerns			259	do.
M. G. Miraj			274	do.
M. G. Compta			255	do.
S. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore				
M. G do.				
M. G. Bijapore				

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 13

680. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

681. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

682. *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun Section of F Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

683. *Recruits Parade.*—"B" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II.-All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

684. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.
August 16th Saturday (holiday) Distances 1000 yds. 700 yards and 500 yds. Rapid.
August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday.

685. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture to-day, Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 7. P.M. at Head-Quarters.
Subject:-Defence of Detached Posts.
All Ranks are invited to attend.

KASAGRA *is an effective blood purifier. It re-establishes the healthy action of the bowels, whereby impurities are removed from the system.*

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Bills were scarce in the local money market to-day and very little business has been transacted.

Telegraphic transfers are still at 1s. 4d. on demand being mentioned at 1s. 4 1-32d. Document attached Bills are quoted for three months at 1s. 4½d. and for six months at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Government Paper was finally mentiond at closing time this afternoon at Rs. 96-5 for cash and Rs. 96-4 for forward position. It is reported that some collieries have been flooded by recent heavy rains, and labour at mines is the shortest on record. The coal industry is nevertheless in a halting condition, prices being well maintained with an upward tendency. This situation is reflected in the share market where there is inclination among buyers to invest at higher values. Another auction sale occurred to-day which has disconcerted brokers who were not in the swim, and although the prices realised were considered reasonable, it is felt that another effort should be made to discourage this method of doing business which is calculated, it is thought, to upset the market. In the Jute market recent bad reports from growing districts have had the effect of making sellers disinclined to do business at current rates, and they seem determined generally speaking to hold off for higher prices. They have in this way taken up a fairly safe attitude, for lower values are unlikely for some time to come.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 8

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. 268½; Copper Brazers £88½; Yellow Metal 7½;
Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value.
Arrivals:—Wacht fels Clarissa Radcliffe.
Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 58½; July-August; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat. 416 lbs. ex-Ship 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 49; July-August; Dunkirk. sellers. dull. Linseed Bombay pet 416 lbs. ex-Ship 49½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; done, firm. Linseed Calcutta 47-9; London. August-Sep.; done. Buyers firm.
Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; July-August; London. value. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal, dull. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 2,370, 000.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8; August-Sep.; sellers, quiet.
Wool.—South Australian New South Wales. 36½; Sep.-Oct.; sellers.
Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India(Double bags). 12-9; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; steady only small Biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India, 11-9½; sellers, Jan.-March; quiet. German Beet-root 88 % 9-4; sellers, August; steady but very quiet. 9-4½; Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. Similler Crystals C. & F. India. 13-6½; sellers, Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 10-10½; value, August-Sep.; quiet.
Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 10-9½; August-Dec.; value. 11 Jan-March; value. Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. 10-11½; August-Dec.; value 11-1½; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; August-Dec.; value 12 Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-11½; August-Dec.; value. 12-1½; Jan.-March; value, firm but nothing doing.
Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La plata). 46½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers.
Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed ½, August-Sep.; Hull. sellers, quiet.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman, (name unknown), aged about eighty.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a beggar woman and had defective eye-sight. On Saturday night last, the deceased was walking along Thakurdwar Road, when a motor-car belonging to Mr. H. R. Greaves driven by Bhana Suremon came from behind. The driver blew the horn but the deceased got confused on seeing a tram-car coming from the opposite direction and fell. She became unconscious and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where she died. Witnesses also stated that the horn was blown, the car was going at a moderate speed and was on the proper side of the road but they would not say whether the car struck her or not. The House Surgeon stated that death was due to fracture of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by an accidental fall but under what circumstances she fell there was no evidence to show.

Sir Henry Griffin, Chairman, and Mr. Nethersole, the Assessor, in the Cauvery Reservoir arbitration matter have adjourned the proceedings to the end of September, Sir Harvey leaving for Home for the vacation. The report that the work on the dam was stopped owing to objection raised by the Government of Madras is contradicted by all who have visited the site.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

MANAGING AGENTS' CLAUSES.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The Bombay Bhatia Mitra Mandal has sent a representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, on Bill No. 3 of 1913 for amending the Indian Companies Act.

With regard to Section 83A the Committee of the Mandal think that there is no reason for making a distinction between a private Company and a public Company as regards the appointment of Directors. With regard to clause 83C the Committee are of opinion that it is also defective. They fully endorse the views expressed in that behalf by the Bombay Trade Association, and observe in addition that the provision of nominal majority of outside Directors will hardly protect the interests of share-holders and creditors of a Company.

The Association is of opinion that as long as Company's dealings and transactions, including contracts as carried by Managing Agents and nominal Directors are not restricted there is a very remote possibility of the widely prevailing evil being rooted out.

The Association thinks that the disclosure of all the Agency Agreements with their Company entered into prior to or after the formation of the said Company is necessary and should be subject to confirmation of or modification by the general body of share-holders.

With regard to clause 91A the Association states that the language thereof is not sufficiently explicit and needs to be made clear by stating that no contract entered into by an agent with a Company shall be binding on the latter unless the same is confirmed by the Board of Directors.

With regard to clause 91A (3) the Association submits there is no reason why the Company should be penalised for the acts and omissions of its Managers and Managing Agents. On the contract if anybody is entitled to relief and compensation it is the Company. To whom the amount of penalty should go and how it should be recovered may also be made clear.

With regard to clause 91B the Mandal is of opinion that the Legislature ought to provide and enjoin on Companies to keep a regular book(and not memorandum) to be called the Company's Contract Book wherein all entries relating to contracts should be entered giving full particulars including rates, and rebate specifying the name of the party with whom and the broker through whom the same are made. It may be made obligatory on the Secretary and Manager to sign such particulars in the Contract Book specifying the date on which the contract is made and the said book should be placed before the Board of Directors for confirmation, at a subsequent meeting.

The Association draws the Government's attention to some points connected with the liquidations and winding up of Companies and trusts that an early opportunity will be taken to introduce some very essential changes with regard to the—(1) rights of creditors as to inspection of a Company's accounts; (2) appointment of a Committee of inspection; (3) appointment of an independent Liquidator in whom creditors and contributors may have confidence; and (4) appointment of a Board of Trade to supervise liquidations.

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO POONA DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SCHOOL.

With characteristic sympathy for the submerged tenth, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompained by Capt. Goldie A. D. C., visited the Depressed Classess Mission School in West Street at half past eleven on Monday morning says the "Deccan Herald." The term "depressed classes" would probably convey an idea that the unfortunates belonging to the class are found of squalor and destitute of any conception of the better side of life. From yesterday's demonstration, it is clear that the Depressed Classes in Poona are free from both charges. Her Excellency entered very clean and tidy premises; the boys and girls of the school looked anything but depressed. They were well groomed and dressed in clean clothes, and were cheerful to boot. The school and its back ground were decorated with the Union Jack, an indication of loyalty among the Depressed Classes. Her Excellency was received by Dr. Harold Mann, President of the Poona Branch of the Mission, Mr. Shinde, General Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Kamat, Mr. Ghorpore, Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee and Mrs. Hirabai Pudumjee, Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Gamble, Mr. Turnbull, Mrs. Paranjee, Mrs. Jehanghir, Mrs. Bhandarkar and Professor Wren, and was at once shown certain exhibits, wrought by the boys' carpentry class. After listening to a few songs sung by the boys and girls in turn, Her Excellency was conducted by Dr. Mann through the different working classes, and eventually Her Excellency entered a well-dressed shamiana where songs of welcome were sung by two married young women who once attended the school. After witnessing drill by the boys to the accompaniment of a flute that resembled a Trichinopoly cheroot, Her Excellency rose to depart, but before she did so, she was garladed and presented with a lovely bouquet.

The school was given a holiday in honour of the memorable visit.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 12th

S. S. Upada	Logan	Sourabaya	July 6
S. S. Ambra	Antic	Trieste	July 18
S. S. Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah	July 30.

DEPARTURES.

August 12th.

S. S. Washington	Hofmann	Port Said for order.
S. S. Euryalus	Williams	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday:—

S. S. Umzumbi	Robertson	Dunkirk
S. S. Bahrein	Grant	Aden
S. S. Nyanza	Allister	Garston
S. S. Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai via Colombo.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday.—

Steamer	* Pundua	for	Zanzibar
,,	Strathilyon	for	Dunkirk etc
,,	Kowelt	for	Aden
,,	Mansuri	for	Jeddah
,,	* Amatonga	for	Dunkirk etc

* To arrive

S. S. Umzumbi:—The steamer Umzumbi, 2138 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bahrein:—The Arab steamer Bahrein, 1402 tons, Captain G. Grant, will sail to-day for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nyanza:—The steamer Nyanza, 2641 tons, Captain D. McAllister, will sail to-day for Garston, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain A. P. Logan, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Sourabaya July 6th with balast.

S. S. Ambra:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Ambra, 3440 tons, Captain T. A. Antic, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Trieste July 18th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mansuri:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Mansuri, 2042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Jeddah July 30th with balast and passengers.

The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 9th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Bombay Maru left Singapore for Hongkong and the Jinsenmaru" left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 8th instant, and the "Kawachi Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th instant and due in Bombay on the morning of Thursday the 14th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

TUESDAY, August 12, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Begam	Dooby	T. M. & Co.
B.	Berar	Cole	J. F. & Co.
C. & E.	Guina	Farquharson	M. M. & Co.
D. & E.	Thornbeck	Foster	M. M. & Co.
F.	Sunda	Alton	M. M. & Co.
G.	Kanaker	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
H.	Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. Co
K.	Astoria	Hogan	J. F. & Co.
M.	Nyanza	McAllister	T. S. N. Co.
N.	Dormed	Winter	J. F. & Co
O.	Furnes	Williams	M. M. & Co
P.	Chan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Q	Bahrein	Grant	Arab Steamer

V. DOCK.

1.	Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co.
2.	Rissia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Strathlyon	Cann	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
5.	Rimald	Chilton	J. F. & Co.
6.	City of Sparta	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
7.	Schuerstels	Styrchic	W. & A. G. & Co
8.	Tannenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Quilon	Cole	M. M. & Co.
10. & 11.	Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
12 & 13.	Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co.
14.	Linga	Butler	M. M. & Co.
15.	Orissa	Rutas	K. N. & Co.

Offside Q.

Budrie		Fisher	Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

Indravati		Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
Kaveri		Mascoe	B. S. N. & Co.
Pomail		Vallili	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Gallia		Jones	J. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ambra		Antic	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Bance		Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Blake		Hill	A. Y. & Co.
China		Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Queenie		Scotson	W. & A. G. & Co.
Mombasa		Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Island		Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kanga		Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Kowelt		Brewis	Arab Steamer.
Khanora		Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield		Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Midenfels		Hockel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Mansuri		Gore	T. M. & Co
Octobaris		Haddock	M. M. & Co.
President		Schutz	A. Strande is & Co.
Redbridge		Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
Seaid		Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
Strathcairon		Hutchinson	T. M. & Co.
Singa		Morrison	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Upada		Logan	M. M. & Co
Wartenfels		Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 11th August 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The crowded houses which this favourite resort of cinema-goers at Charni Road draws every week show that the public can appreciate good things when it gets them. The big film which is being shown this week is an exquisite rendering of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's powerful and moving poem, "The Cry of the Children." The story depicts the life of the workers in a big mill, and the hardships which children of a tender age have to suffer when pressed down under burdens which they can hardly bear. The subject is well worked out, and the artistes seem to breathe the spirit of the poem into every action.

The coloured films deals with an episode from ancient Roman history.

An associated Press message states that Mr. E. Gardiner of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs has been arrested by the Karachi Police on a charge of shooting with a revolver Mr. Lenahan, a Customs Officer.

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness. They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE."

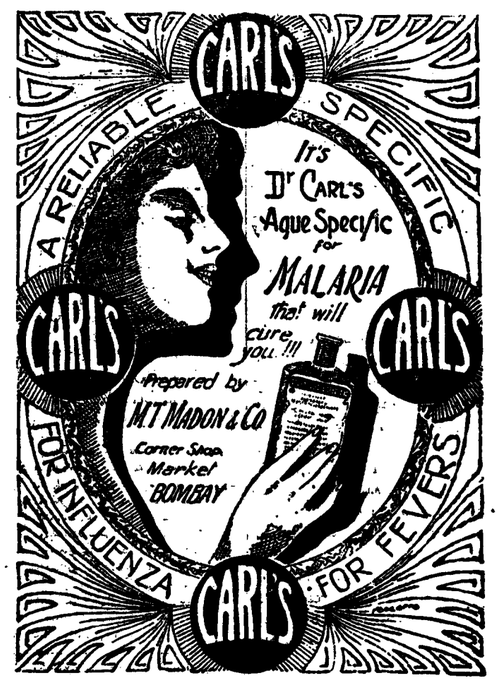
No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,

Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.



THE WEST END "IMPERATOR"

Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17' size.

The Imperator is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver	... ...	Rs. 32
Black Oxidised Steel	...	,, 35
Sterling Silver	... ...	,, 45
18ct. Gold	... ...	,, 140

Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

Opesse Cafnce-full size.
The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 80 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Crowden, London.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

MOSLEM PROTEST MEETING.

A BATCH OF SHOOTING CASES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The last time I wrote about the weather we were being drowned out. During the last week, we were more or less blown to bits by cyclonic winds of greater or less intensity. This week we have had another cloudburst. We all hope that we shall soon emerge into a period of comparative calm.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

This is the season of the year when ameateur theatricals most flourish. To-morrow night Mr. Arthur George Macpherson, our most talented actor, with the aid of some friends, is producing George Bernard Shaw's play "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." It is an ambitious attempt for amateurs—Shaw is a fairly stiff proposition even for professionals—but if any amateurs can do justice to Shaw that justice will be done to-morrow night. The other evening the members of the new French Literary and Conversation Society which has been founded in connection with the Conservatoire de Musique, gave a very sprightly performance of Moliere's "Precieuses Ridicules." The performance was private, but it went off so well, and the audience was so large and enthusiastic that it has been decided to repeat it in public. The Conservatoire is having a most successful season, its concerts being well attended. Last Saturday a concert given in connection with the Philharmonic Society was crowded to the doors.

LORD CARMICHAEL AND THE UNREST.

I am glad to see that Lord Carmichael's appeal to the better nature of the misguided youths who have been creating so much trouble in Eastern Bengal, has met with approval on your side. Curiously it has awakened comparatively few echoes in the Indian press on this side. In point of fact the "Bengalee" and the "A. B. Patrika" have almost ignored it. Whether this is because they do not consider it politic of the Governor to refer to anarchy as a still impending danger, or whether they resent the implication of his words, they have both chosen to preserve silence on the subject.

MOSLEMS VS. GOVERNMENT.

The main topic of conversation this week has been the Cawnpore trouble. Excitement is not unnaturally running high among the local Moslems, and this was strikingly exemplified in Sunday's crowded demonstration at the Town Hall. There were so many people that several overflow meetings had to be held, and at each of them the speeches were extremely outspoken. The Hon. Nawab Ali Chowdry, the Chairman, declared that the Government had embarked upon a very dangerous course, and that its truest friends were those who told it the truth. He energetically denied the statement that the agitation which had been inaugurated in Cawnpore was anything but genuine, or that any outside pressure had been brought to bear upon the local Mahomedans. The insuppressible Mr. Rasul also spoke, and genially denounced the British Foreign Office. Resolutions condemning the action of Sir James Meston's Government and appealing to the Viceroy were passed unanimously, amid scenes of great enthusiasm. A little while before this meeting was held occurred the riots in Cawnpore, to which I can only compare the riots which took place in Calcutta in 1897. The cause of the dispute then as now was a mosque, or rather a so-called mosque, for it was in reality a mere tumble-down thatched hut. Yet because the Maharaja Tagore ousted the tenant, who professed to be the mutwalli of this apology for a mosque, the whole of Calcutta was in an uproar for a fortnight. Several hundreds of people were believed to have been killed, although the Government of India (from Simla) made light of it, and declared that the total casualties did not exceed 11! It is especially unfortunate that all this should have happened just at the beginning of the month Ramazan, as it means that it surprises the followers of Islam in their ugliest mood.

SHOOTING CASES.

Mr. McGee, the manager of a flour mill in Howrah, has been fined Rs. 150 for killing a coolie! This is the cheapest homicide I can remember. There was a time when the life even of a "native" was worth at least Rs. 500. But apparently human flesh and blood has depreciated, while the price of most other things has gone up. The Howrah case was so bad an instance of reckless shooting that even the Anglo-Indian press has been shocked by the penality, and comments upon the case in terms of considerable asperity. With conscious or unconscious irony the magisterial order imposing the fine directed that, if realised Rs. 100 was to be paid to the bereaved family of whom the deceased was the sole support! What becomes of the other Rs. 50?

The other shooting case which is reported from the Fort, is one of the "short and simple annals of the poor". It also illustrates the pity and mistake of child marriages—at least of marriages where one of the parties is a child. The adult husband of the small daughter of a Sepoy in the Carnatic Regiment now stationed at the Fort, insisted on claiming his wife and taking her away from her parents. On Monday morning he effected his purpose while the girl's father was on parade, but before he could get away the father learned what had happened and followed him in the mood of she-bear robbed of her whelps. He killed his son-in-law and the latter's brother with two successive bullets and after a short delay turned his rifle upon himself. The whole tragedy was over before anybody could interfere. Tragedies arising indirectly out of child marriages among the poor are fairly common in Calcutta. I don't know how it may be in other centres.

CALCUTTA'S POLICE RECORD.

Sir Frederick Halliday, our Commissioner of Police, has just issued his annual report on crime, etc. in Calcutta, from which it appears that burglary—"true burglary" the Commissioner calls it—has increased, together with other forms of crime. Sir F. Halliday asserts that there is evidence to show what a number of these crimes were committed with the aid of house servants who had lost money by cotton gambling and chosen this method of recouping themselves. This may well have been the case, for the cotton gambling craze attained a height in Calcutta last year which really defies comparison with any other mania on record. But there has been an increase in crime generally. Curiously the Police Commissioner does not attribute this to cocaine. It is interesting to note, by the way, that in spite of the disparity in population (?) between Calcutta and Bombay, the number of fatal street accidents in Calcutta during 1912 was one less than that in Bombay in 1911. It is hardly surprising to learn that the number of motor fatalities has increased, although the percentage, more than fifty per cent., strikes one as somewhat excessive. Street fatalities generally are fewer than last year. On the whole the Commissioner of Police can go on leave with a light heart. Sir Frederick Halliday left Calcutta last evening on furlough and Mr. C. Clarke will reign in his stead.

DEFENCE AND DOCTORS.

The European Defence Association has nominated a Civic Committee to watch public events in the interest of the non-official community. It has also addressed the Government pointing out that the effect of the policy of Government with regard to Civil Surgeons has been to render certain mofussil stations absolutely dependent upon a "native" doctor—albeit an I.M.S. officer—for medical relief. The Association points out, in somewhat pompous langauge, that in maternity cases this restriction may prove very awkward. "It is", says the letter, "a question of the intimate relations which must of necessity exist between a doctor and a patient and of the sacred right and privilege which every man and more especially every woman seeks to exercise of being professionally attended by a qualified practitioner of his or her own race, custom and ideas in life". The question touched upon is a most delicate one, and although the Association repudiates any suggestion of being actuated by racial bias, it is not altogether surprising to find the Indian press commenting upon the letter very largely in that view thereof. It would be interesting to know how many European women are daily treated by Indian doctors, and whether their experience of them, apart from racial prejudice, has been on the whole unfavourable. Under present conditions of course the natural bias is in favour of one's own race.

SUHRAWARDY V. SHARP.

The third act in the comedy "Government of India v. Calcutta University Lecturers", has opened with a letter from Dr. Suhrawardy's solicitors to the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Joint Secretary, Department of Education, Government of India. It has reference, of course, to Mr. Sharp's letter pillorying Dr. Suhrawardy and two other lecturers in the University, and after setting forth the various paragraphs in the letter by which Dr. Suhrawardy considers himself to have been aggrieved (in language so delightfully legal as to make it almost worthwhile citing as a full blown example of the typical lawyer's letter) concludes as follows:—

By reason of the said statements in your said letter my said client has been much injured in his credit and reputation and in his said business and profession and has been brought into public odium and contempt with the result that it has by your wrongful conduct been made impossible for my client to earn a livelihood either wholly or partially by the profession of teaching. I am therefore instructed by my said client to give you notice which I hereby do under the provisions of Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, although my client is advised that you are not entitled to such notice under the law, that unless you withdraw the said letter and offer an unconditional and unqualified apology and publish such apology in such pupers as my client may choose to name, a suit on the cause of action set out hereinbefore will be instituted against you in a competant court on the expiration of the period of two months from the date of service of this letter on you, in which suit my client will claim relief against you in damages which he assesses at Rs. 50.000."

Presumably there is nothing for it but to "wait and see."

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

THE FIRST MEETING.

CURRENT TOPICS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The Monsoon Season's racing opened last Saturday under the most favourable conditions. Fine weather prevailed, and though the sun was holding sway the temperature was fairly cool. In spite of the heavy rain that had been experienced all the week, the going was very good both on the flat and hurdle course. The improvements which the Acting Secretary, Mr. E. F. Lance had made in the enclosures, and to the Stands were very much appreciated by a very large attendance in the First, and a record attendance in the second enclosure. The ground at the back of the grand stand has been enlarged by putting the bookmaker's stalls further back near the railings. A thatched shelter has also been erected over the bookmasters' stands, so that punters and fielders can transact their business under cover instead of out in the open, as was formerly the case.

Fields did not dwindle down much as there were very few scratchings, and all the racing was fairly close and interesting. Speculation was limited at the Totalizator, and very brisk with the bookmakers, as it being a day of terms races, and consequently of favourites, the prices laid by the bookmakers offered more attraction to the investor than those paid by the tote, which in several instances on places returned the money invested with the addition of one rupee, as per rule of the Calcutta Totalizator. The starting was fairly good except in the case of the Pony Plate, but this was spoilt by the vagaries of a pony named Sherwood, who played up at the post at Tollygunge a couple of weeks ago, and spoilt the start there. This pony's entry should be declined. He is no good even if he did start all right, and he has twice interfered with the prospects of others in a race. The start for the Amateur Plate was an extraordinary one. When the gate went up three horses came away, and the others left one at a time, the race resembling a long string in Indian file. At the finish a furlong must have divided the first horse from the last. Our crack G. R. Mr. T. G. Evers rode with great success, winning both the horse and pony hurdle races, and the Summer Plate; besides being placed in the two other races in which he rode. His mount Mary Jane dwelt at the start for the Bengal Plate, and she could not make up the lost ground till passing the distance, when she came up with such a rattle that had the effort been sooner she would have troubled the winner. All the races were won by first or second favourites, and punters had much the best of the deal with the bookmakers.

The Amateur Pony Hurdle Plate came first on the card and only two were backed for this: War Cry, and Reuben, the former having a fractional call in the market av 6 to 4 against 6 to 4. In the race these two were out by themselves Reuben leading the other the whole way till after negotiating the penultimate hurdle, when War Cry was sent to the front, and going strongly won easily by three lengths.

Only five started for the Summer Plate but the race was a very pretty one. Chin Chin was made a hot favourite, and jumping off at the start showed up well in front followed by Foudrette. Entering the straight Mr. Evers brought Hughie up, and shortly after challenged the leader. After a fine bit of hard riding on the part of both riders Hughie was just able to get his neck in front on the post.

The Third Hurdle Race brought out a field of six, and Sea Lad was made an odds on favourite directly the numbers went up, with Chow Chow the only other one backed. Sea Lad did not jump with his accustomed dash, and lost a lot of ground over the hurdles. At the fifth jump Chow Chow was leading by five lengths, but Sea Lad was set going and caught him before entering the straight, and over the last jump Sea Lad was leading, In the run in Chow Chow came at the other but was unable to sustain the effort, and Sea Lad won all out by three lengths.

Eight went to the post for the Bengal Plate but only two were backed. Mary Jane opened favourite but was soon displaced by First Love, who had the call of the market at the start. The last named got away very quickly when the gate went up, and holding a lead the whole way won very easily by a couple of lengths. Mary Jane got away very badly, and was pocketed round the bend into the straight. Directly she got through she came with a great rush, but was unable to get on terms with the leader, and just snatched second place from Politesse by a head.

Seven put in an appearance for the Pony Plate. May Kenley was made a hot favourite with Miss Clare the only one to be backed out of the rest. The light weights Post Entry and Hobson's Choice showed out from the start, where May Kenley was badly bumped and put out of her stride. Post Entry dropped back entering the straight, and May Kenley went after Hobson's Choice. From the distance Miss Clare joined May Kenley, and going very fast passed her and tackled Hobson's Choice. A great set resulted between the pair, and Miss Clare won a great race by a neck.

A fleet of seventeen good, indifferent, and bed horses went to the post for the Amateur Plate, and out of this lot only Farthing Bun, Betty Birr, and Master Mostyn were backed. It is a great pity this race was not divided, as there was ample material for two classes in two divisions. Apart from this the task of starting seventeen horses on the monsoon track is almost an impossibility, the result of which was the fiasco described in the early part of this letter. Betty Birr escaped all the scrimmaging at the post, and slipping away in front won all the way by a couple of lengths from Master Mostyn, who had followed in her wake all through.

The Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club have received the sanction of Government for the erection of a Steeplechase Course on the Calcutta Course. This sanction was evidently expected, for in the draft prospectus of the cold weather meetings a Steeplechase is included on the programme on all the "extra" days. The new course will be put over the present Monsoon Hurdle track, and will be used for both horses and ponies. The obstacles will be about four inches higher than what is now in use on the Pony Hurdle track, so that it will be easier for horses, and more difficult for the little 'un's. A start will be made with Steeplechasing at the 2nd Monsoon Meeting in September, when two Hurdle Races—the Ellenborough Plate, and the Second Amateur Handicap, will be changed into Steeplechases. The Tollygunge Steeplechases will remain in the programme for this Winter Season's racing, but as the course out there is most unpopular with owners and trainers, it is probable that after this cold weather all racing, on the flat and over obstacles, will take place at Calcutta.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

Saturday and Sunday were both "fox" days entirely. On neither days did we see a jack. The difference between the two days is that on Saturday we were hunting; yesterday we were only trying to do so, as scent would not lie. On Saturday the meet was at the 8th milestone on the Bombay Road. The field was a very small one and numbered only twenty-three, nearly half being ladies. Among these were Lady Barrett, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon and Miss Hill. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill acted as Field Master, and Major Barton, Captain Martin, Captain Laurence, Captain Vaughan, Captain Venn-Ellis, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Leatham were amongst these who were also out.

Moving off at 6-30 a.m. sharp the Master turned to the right off the road and drew up the nullah running northwards from the meet. After about a mile hounds piched up a line, and the Master viewing shortly afterwards, we found we were hunting a fox. The fox headed northwards but swung away left handed almost at once. Twice the line was foiled by cattle; each time hounds worked it through very prettily. After a run of about a mile we found ourselves back in the Vale of Tears, a mile north-east, of the meet. Here in a deep narrow nullah whose sides are covered with bushes, we lost our fox.

Just after the Master had given him up and turned northwards another fox was viewed away on our right. This I think must be an old friend of ours for he gave us two chukkers over exactly the same time that we have had on two or three previous occasions. Starting in a north-easterly direction he crosed the main nullah, ran up a spur on its eastern slopes, and then swung round right handed. After a mile he struck the main nullah again, crossed it and still running right handed took us quarter of a mile west of where we found him. Swinging round to the east, after three quarters of a mile more he went to ground in a bundle of loose rocks in the main nullah. The rocks looked to be, quite loose, so the master determined to try and have the fox out. While, he, Captain Venn-Ellis and Mr. Peebles were busy playing at terriers the fox quietly broke covert, three yards away on their left. A rush for horses then ensued and we were off again. Heading in a south-easterly direction the fox ran along the eastern slopes of the Vale of Tears for quarter of a mile, then crossed a very steep rocky confluent nullah, and took us out into the shallow green nullah which lies a mile, and a half due north of Duba. He followed this down southwards and on the far side turned right handed down a bridge running south-west. At the extreme point is a large "khet" which lies about half a mile south-west of the meet. The fox ran along the eastern edge of this "khet" and then headed northwards, gradually bearing off to the left. The going here was very heavy, but fortunately there was a rough track on our left. After a mile the Master viewed him crosing the road and making for the railway. The distance between the road and railway here is little more than quarter of a mile. It is either open country or else very low crop. Yet here on Saturday we lost two foxes within a hundred yards of each other, both foxes having been viewed not much more than a minute before we lost them. The first one, as was stated, the Master viewed, crossing the road. Hounds were then about three hundred yards behind him. From the time they crossed the road however they did no more good. They gradually worked the line down till we were just beside the railway at the level crossing leading to Puripri. Here there is a very stiff piece of cactus hedge and it seems probable that the fox got into it and refused to leave it. Hounds however did not actually mark him there, as scent seem to have failed completely. This was a nice hunt of about half an hour altogether. Returning to the road the Master then drew northwards. After a good mile the hounds got on the line of another fox. This fox had not the slightest doubt what he meant to do. Swinging round left handed he crossed the Bombay Road just south of the ninth milestone, and made straight for the cactus hedge where we lost the previous fox. He left this about thirty yards on his right and was viewed as he entered the crops. From this point hounds never touched his line. It was a very light open crop and there was only one patch, some two years' square and not more than six inches high; yet that fox had vanished.

We turned to the road once more and again drew northwards, gradually working off to the right a little, soon the Master viewed a fox away. Hounds opened on the line nicely but the sun was well up now and scent was getting rather catchy. Swinging round right handed the fox took us into the Vale of Tears in little more than half a mile. There hounds worked very hard among the rocks and bushes but could do no good. Turning homewards the Master viewed another fox which gave us a sharp half mile, heading straight for the meet, ere he too ran us out of scent.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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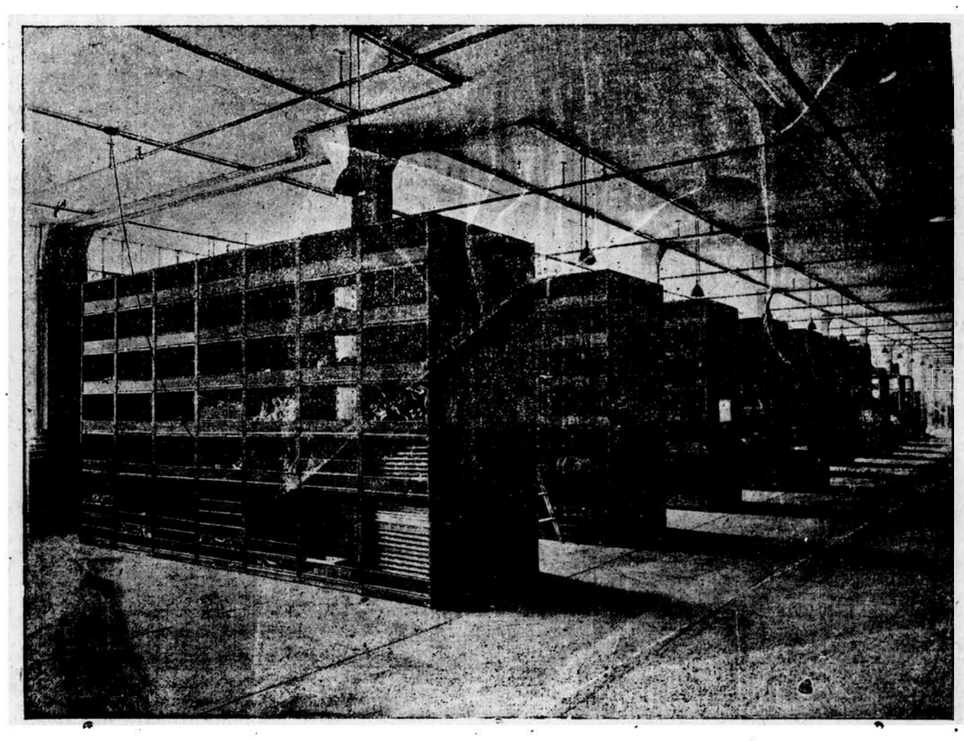

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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

Grant Medical College 0 draw with G. I. P. Railway 0.

HILDRETH'S SUPERB DISPLAY.

This game came off on the Cooperage yesterday when, before a fairly large crowd of spectators, a fast and exciting encounter ended in a pointless draw. The game though not very brilliant was sufficient to keep up the spectators' interest to the end. The most prominent feature of the play was the superb goal-keeping by Hildreth of the Medicals who brought off capital saves time and again his display, being undoubtedly the best seen so far this season. He warded off shots with remarkable pluck and alacrity. His judgment of the flight of the ball was invariably correct, and his resourcefulness stamped himself as one of the brainiest of goal-keepers. Shots which looked like moral certainties could not be put through and the Railway forwards had a gruelling time of it. They vigorously raided the Medical defence during the greater period of the second moiety and kept on attacking but Hildreth wavered not and proved himself equal to all calls made on his resources. There is no gainsaying the fact that but for his brilliant Saves, the Medicos would have gone down to their heavier and sturdier opponents to the tune of four or five goals.

HOW THEY PLAYED.

Both Doyle and Thompson at back worked very hard as did Wadia and Newlands in the half-line, but Doyle and Wadia had to bear the brunt of defence, and they did remarkably well, while Ali Khan, the centre-half who was expected to be the main pivot of defensive work was, barring one occasion during the closing period of the game, a mere passenger. He was weak, desultory and had in fact no idea how to guard his men. The Medical forwards were fast and nippy and showed pretty combination at times, but being on the light side were easily brushed aside. As the game wore on, they showed signs of weariness and had mainly to be on the defensive. They got down well at times but hesitation in the initial period lost them a couple of good openings. Their attempts during the second period were generally very scraggy and whatever shots they might have had to the Railway goal, they had no sting in them.

The Railway men were a heavier and sturdier lot and lasted better than their opponents. They were keen and fast and it was sheer bad luck that they had to retire with honours equal after having a decidedly greater share in attack during the second period, when swamping all opposition before them they raided the Medical goal for full twenty minutes and yet retired baffled in their attempts to secure the lead. They looked a very fast and evenly balanced lot and they should have won on the day's play. They play a game of long passes and their combined efforts are therefore liable to be frustrated. Dawson in goal saved well, while Eagle and Bamber in defence were conspicuous throughout for sound work, though the former is little inclined to elbowing. The Railway forwards kept up a good pace and Macdonald, Alcock and Jackson made brilliant individual efforts.

THE GAME.

The Medicals defending the band-stand end goal kicked off at 5-45 p.m. and the Railway forwards rushed up to check their progress. They went down with a clever passing bout and soon after Jackson was found lying off-side in the Medical twenty-five. From a "free" the Medical forwards returned to attack off a pass by Newlands, but Eagle rushed out and sent the ball out with a beautiful header. Muir put Alcock in possession and the latter sprinted down the left and centred. Ridley snapped up the pass, but shot wide off the Mark. The Medicals retaliated, and forcing the pace got well within the Railway twenty-five and forced a corner which proved fruitless. Cahill next essayed a long shot which Dawson kicked out. Off a pass from Bryan the Railway forwards got going, but Wadia who was playing a sound half-back game, came to the rescue and sent on to Murphy, who was whistled back for lying off-side. Midfield play ensued and eventually the Medicals with tricky dribbling kept the Railway defence busy and Easeden missed a chance by shooting wide from quite close quarters. A free kick against the Medicals proved pressure but temporarily, and the College Boys lost another opening by hesitating to shoot, while within the firing zone. The Medicals now attacked oftener; and Dawson was called upon to save an uppish shot by Newlands. During the closing stages of the initial period the Railwaymen attacked in turn, and but for a timely rush by Wadia would have scored. Continuing to attack the Railway forwards made matters hot and Patterson sent a long shot, which Hildreth kicked out. Soon after half-time was called.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... nil.
GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE nil.

After the interval neither team could show up to any appreciable advantage. But after about five minutes' mid-field play the College boys looked perceptibly winded, and the Railway attacking line romped round their defence and tried eight or ten shots at the Railway goal from various positions, not one of which proved productive. Wadia, Newlands and Dongle made strenuous efforts to neutralise the stinging and persistent attack. As already stated Hildreth was a host in himself and negotiated all shots in brilliant style. During the closing period the Medicals got going and soon after time was called.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... nil.
GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE nil.

The teams were:—

Grant Medical College:—Hildreth, (goal); Thompson and Doyle, (backs); Newlands, Ali Khan and Wadia, (halves); Hakim, Sweeney, Cahill, Easeden and Murphy, (forwards).

G. I. P. Railway:—Dawson, (goal); Eagle and Peel, (backs); Bamber, Muir and Bryan, (halves); Jackson Patterson, Ridley, Macdonald and Alcock, (forwards).

Referre:—Qr.-M. Segt. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

(Replay of the tie.)

GRAND MEDICAL COLLEGE v. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

JIU-JITSU DEMONSTRATION.

WORLD'S CHAMPION IN RANGOON.

There was a good attendance of members at the Gymkhana Club, writes the "Rangoon Gazette," to witness a demonstration in the art of jiu-jitsu by Captain McLaglen, who is world's champion of this particular form of athletics. The audience included several ladies. Captain McLaglen commenced the proceedings by giving a brief *resume* of the history of jiu-jitsu, remarking, *inter alia*, that it was commenced about 200 B.C., when men of the Japanese Empire fought unarmed against hostile tribes. The art consists in the scientific application of anatomy with regard to muscles, nerves and arteries. After the preliminary explanation Captain McLaglen demonstrated a great number of different holds by the aid of two soldiers from the Royal Munster Fusiliers who, to judge from their not infrequent cries, did not enjoy the proceedings half as much as those who were looking on. The demonstration was most instructive, and showed conclusively that a man skilled in jiu-jitsu can defend himself in emergencies with surprising ease. Generally, one associates jiu-jitsu with small men, seeing that it originated in Japan, and Captain McLaglen's demonstration may have lost a little of its effect by reason of the fact that he is several inches above six feet in height and possessed of enormous physical strength. But be this as it may, there is no gainsaying his wonderful skill, which was appreciated to the full by the spectators. During the performance he invited a doctor to come on the stage to witness him dislocate his limbs at will, Dr. Findlay responded, and certified that the artiste put his hip very nearly, if not actually, out, while in the case of the clavicle there was no doubt that the bone was dislocated. Mrs. McLaglen took part in the second half of the programme, and members of a committee tried in vain to push her against a wall and pull a chair away from her. Captain McLaglen is giving a short series of lessons in jiu-jitsu to members of the Gymkhana Club at a small fee.

"SHAMROCK FOUR."

AMERICA CUP RACES FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER, 1914.

On behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, the Royal Ulster Yacht Club have accepted the conditions forwarded by the New York Yacht Club for the America Cup races. The document, duly signed by the officials of the Ulster Club, will arrive in New York by the Carmania, which sailed from Queenstown on July 20.

The first race is to take place on Thursday, September 10, 1904, and the arrangements will be practically the same as those for the last contest in 1903. Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger will be named Shamrock Four. The conditions formulated by the New York Yacht Club have been accepted without any alteration, except that the duration of the races has, by mutual agreement, been extended from five and a half to six hours.

The dates of the races are Sept. 10, 12, and 15, 1914 (says Reuter's New York correspondent.) The dimensions of the defending yacht have not yet been indicated. Club members generally understand that both the challenger and defender will be 75-footers.

The determination of American yachtsmen to retain the America Cup will (according to the Central News correspondent at New York) probably manifest itself in the construction of several defenders, from among which will be selected the yacht to be pitted against the British challenger.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. John Hanna, and Mr. C. O. Iselin are all expected to build defenders. Mr. Iselin is well-known as the owner of four America Cup winners—Vigilant, Defender, Columbia, and Reliance.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Vithobai, a Hindu woman aged about twenty-five, poured some kerosine oil on fuel in her kitchen and set fire to it. Her saree accidentally caught fire and she was burnt about her body. She was removed to hospital, where she died subsequently.

POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday, 16th August, 1913).

Entry closed at 4 pm. on Monday 14th August.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b o m Tesra (4 years).
H. H. the Jam Saheb's br c g Punt (aged).
Mr. M. Gooculdass' ch c g Forfeit (aged).
Mr. R. R. S ch am g Coat of Arms (aged).
Mr. R. R. S bl aus g Kcerit (aged).
Mr. R. R. S ch c h St Gilgen (4 years).
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Kurnell (aged).
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b e m Hamara (5 years).
Major F. C. Stratton's ch c m Monalteen II, by Charcot—Maida Vale (5 years).
H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed by Speed—Wild Vixen (5 years).
Zemindar of Sivagiri's b aus g Vics Pride (6 years).
Mr. Welman's br am g Ballysand, (5 years).
Zeminder of Nazerguni's br c g Canberra late Serpent (4 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's br c g Glengarry (4 years).
Messrs. M. Gooculdass and P. Mathuradass' br e g Bombastic (5 years).
Mr. M. Gooculdass' b am h Franconi (4 years).
Mr. M. Gooculdass' b aus m Solution (aged).
Mr. M. Gooculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged).
Mr. W. Priestley's b aus g Portland Lad (6 years).
Mr. W. Homer's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged).
Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus g Mordialloc (aged).
Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Vancouver (aged).
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch c m Lady Douglas (aged).

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Moorshid 14-0 (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Semiramas (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Jessore (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold (3 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Financier (4 years).
Mr. Kadavi Abdul Rehman's b a h Farash (6 years).
Mr. M. Gooculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years).
Mr. M. Gooculdass' b a h German Silver (4 years).
Mr. M. Gooculdass' b a h Ghalib 13.3½ (4 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 years).
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Turkish Spot 14.0 (4 years).
Mr. R. R.'S g a h Dhaman (6 years).
Mr. R. R.'s ch a h The Winner (6 years).
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (6 years).
Mr. M. H. Sharabally's b a h Nafa (4 years).
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul (4 years).
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 13.3½ (4 years).
Mr. A. R. Tahar's ch a h Thabashir (4 years).
Captain S. S. Hayne's g a h Sadil Malik 13.3½ (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Punjab (5 years).
Messrs. S. A. Wahed and Md. Jamal's b a h Langford (4 years).

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. D'Arcy's b a h Fayak Pasha 14.1½.
Capt. S. J. Donovan's ch a h Mercy 13.2½.
Capt. S. J. Donovan's b a h Burg 13.2½.
Capt. E. B. Egerton's ch a g Prophet 14.1.
Capt. E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat 14-0.
Capt. Godlie and Mr. Wilson's ch a g Gold 13-1½.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Prinoipal 14-0½.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Little King 13-3½.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch late Taki Khan 14-0.
Col. W. R. Marshall's ch a h Mahbdob 13-2½.
Mr. G. O. Thomas' ch a h Prince Charlie 13-3.
Messrs. Lee and Whitaker's ch a g Rockbarton 14-2.
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Berlin 14-1½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Berlin Girl 14-0½.
Capt. Martin's ch a g Nimar 13-3½.
Mr. Forman's b a h Fyzabad 14-0.
Major E. Fetherstonhaugh's ch a g Duhallow 14-0½.
Mr. J. R. W. Grove's b a h Sidick 13-3½.
Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway 13-3½.

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE.

Distance about 5 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar 13-3½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Advocate 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Kabaraman 14-0.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Rosebarry 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's g a h Biglig 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Gooculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Baloz 13-3½.
Mr. M. Gooculdass ch a h Jehangir 14-0.
Mr. M. Gooculdass g a h Kimberley 13-3.
Mr. M. Gooculdass b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidanis 13-3½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakyel and Abdul Aziz Mackenzie's g a h Grey Ghost 13-3.
Mr. Syed Rashids' ch a h American Spot 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.' ch a h Shot Silk 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahi Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Bund Garden late Sirkar 13-2½.
Capt. S. J. Donovan's ch a h Mercy 13-2½.
Mr. Jassim M. Essa's g a h Baldwin 13-2½.
Mr. H. G. Ally's b a h Authority 14-0.
Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's ch a h Ruming 14-0.
Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's ch a h Salisbury 13-3½.
Mr. Roberts' b a h Ream 13-1½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Tezab 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jawan 13-2.
Mr. Hassan Madar's b a h Mars 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Esmails' g a h Peerage 14-0.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Flying Bird, 13-3.
Messrs. H. Obayed and A. E. Dakeel's g a h Mushtarak 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13-2½.
Mr. M. H. Sharabally's br a h Small Diamond 13-3½.
Mr. K. B. Sorabji's b a h Alwar 13-3½.
Mr. Naser Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine 13-3½.
Mr. Karsondas Govindji's ch a h Best Chance 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baigh 13-2½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagashi 13-3½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Bahrain Girl 14-0.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Rejected 13-3½.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's b a h Maasal 14-0.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Credition 13-2½.
Mr. A. A. Rehman's g a h Good Evening 13-2½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent 13-2½.

THE LOAGAON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14-0 (aged).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King 13-3 (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajimulook (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Nakib (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0 (aged.)
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II late Aga (aged.)
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13-3½ (aged.)
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13-3½.
Mahomed A. Nanji's b a h Agah Pasha 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Gooculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Baloz 13-3½.
Mr. M. Gooculdass' ch a h Jehangir 14-0.
Mr. M Gooculdass' g a h Kimberley 13-3.
Mr. M. Gooculdass' b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
Mr. M. Gooculdass' ch a h Scorn 13-3.
Mr. R. R's. g a h Abdul Malik 13-2½.
Mr. R. R's. ch a h Majesty 13-3.
Mr. R. R's. g a h Pedil 13-3½.
Mr. Roberts' g a h Malayeb 13-1½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2½.
Mr. Framjee's bf a h Young Majub 14-0.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush 13-3½.
Mr. G. P. Stavrides' b a h Sir Satu late Sinclair 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2.
Mr. Ahmed Dakeel's g a h Lot 13-2½.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE v. BARODA C. C.

BARODA, August 12.

The second match of the Grant Medical College, Bombay v. Baroda was played on the new College ground.

The game ended in a victory for the Baroda team by fifty-four runs

Scores:—

BARODA C. C.

First Innings.

Dastoor, b Tata	4
Kheswalla, c Tata, b Driver	21
Morinas, b Tata	0
Lt. Stoddart, c and b Tata	14
Lt. Wanners, b Tata	1
Dhond, b Driver	2
Dadachanji, b Driver	0
Lt. Pawar, not out	10
Lt. Aquino, c Dastoor, b Tata	8
Asana, l.-b.-w., b Driver	2
Morina, b Driver	0
Extras	4
Total	66

Second Innings.

Kheshwalla, c Tata, b Driver	18
Lieut. Stoddart, c Canteenwalla, b Driver	1
Morenas, b Tata	3
Lieut. Wanners, b Driver	22
Dhond, not out	16
Lieut. Aquino, c Patel, b Tata	5
Asana, c Prabhakar, b Driver	1
Morenas, b Driver	6
Extras	1
Total	91

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE C. C.

First Innings.

Prabhakar, b Dhond	0
Sidhwa, b Morinas	0
Canteenwalla, l-b-w b Morina	19
Driver, l-b-w b Dhond	3
Talyarkhan, c Aquino, b Dhond	12
Tata, b Dhond	1
Dastoor, b Morinas	4
Dadachanji, b Dhond	9
Patel, b Morinas	1
Kharas, c Aquino, b Dhond	1
Cooper, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	52

Second Innings.

Canteenwala, c Dadachanji, b Morenas	7
Sidhwa, c and b Morenas	8
Dastoor, b Dhond	1
Driver, b Dhond	0
Talyarkhan, b Dhond	14
Prabhakar, (Capt) b Dhond	3
Tata, c Kheshwala, b Morenas	5
Dadachanji, c Wanners, b Morenas.	0
Patel, c Dhond, b Morenas	6
Kharas, not out	4
Cooper, b Morenas	0
Extras	3
Total	51

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v. BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, August 12.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana ended this evening in a draw. Poona carried their overnight score of 11 runs to 212 to-day for the loss of four wickets, and then decided to close and put the Hindus in. The latter however were by careful play able to play out time, with the result that the match ended as stated above. For Poona, Mr. Kerr played a splendid innings 130 not out. For the visitors Vithal and Gunpat put up the best scores though all who went in played carefully. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Colonel Rosher, b Bhatvadekar	11
Sgt. Cox, c Ganpat, b Shivram	20
Major Greig, b Shivram	29
Mr. Kerr, not out	103
Captain Haughton, b Bhatvadekar	2
Captain Green-Armytage, not out	38
Rest did not play.	
Extras	9
Total for 4 wkts.	212

*Innings declared.

BOMBAY HINDUS.

2nd Innings.

Mr. Kantak, c Stapheton, b Greig	13
Mr. Vithal, b Greig	79
Mr. Swami, b Cox	35
Mr. Gunpat, b Rosher & Greig	42
Mr. Shivram, st Stapheton, b Greig	12
Mr. Talpada, not out	7
Mr. Dongre, not out	5
Extras	8
Total for 5 wkts.	204

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY CRICKET COMPETITION.

"D" COY. (TELEGRAPHS) B. V. R. vs "E" COY. (CYCLISTS) B. V. R.

In the first round of the Garrison Inter Company Cricket Competition played on the "Oval" on Sunday between the above Volunteer Companies, resulted in a victory for the "E" Coy. by 10 wickets and 40 runs.

The "D" Coy. in their 1st Innings scored 60 runs. The chief contributor being Sgt. D'Silva who scored 21 runs in quick time.

The "E" Coy. responded with 97. The batsmen to enter into double figures were Cpl. Soufield, Sgt. Hildreth and Cy. Brown who scored 25, 21, and 15 runs respectively. "D" Coy. in their II. Innings realised only 41 runs of which Lt. K. Kemp and Sgt. D'Silva were responsible for 21, and 14 runs. "E" Coy. going in again put up 50 runs for loss of no wickets, when stumps were drawn.

Cy. Brown ("E" Coy.) was credited with the flattering analysis of 7 wickets for 4 runs and Sergt. D'Silva ("D" Coy.) 6 for 19.

GOWD SARASWAT C. C. v. POONA GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday and ended in a win for the Saraswats by 87 runs.

Scores:—

GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

V. D. Pai, 15; B. A. Dalvi, 22; V. V. Kantak, 1; M. D. Pai, 87; V. M. Naikani, 43; G. S. Wagle, 7; R. A. Wagle (not out), 10; D. K. Telang (Capt.) (not out), 14; R. K. Telang, S. B. Pilgaonkar and N. K. Divekar did not bat; extras, 14; total, 213 (for 9 wickets).

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Bhorgey, 14; S. Swami, 14; Shete, 5; Krasna, 6; Sheik, 40; Narvane, 3; Khare, 1; Yerodekar, 13; Deshpande, 11; B. V. Deshmukh, 4; Datar, 0; extras, 20; total, 126.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C. v. MAHOMEDAN C. CLUB.

This game was played on the Marine Lines ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Friends' Union C. C. by 44 runs.

Scores:—

FRIENDS' UNION C. CLUB.

Gorodia, 0; Vithal, 4; Bhusari, 12; V. S. Dongre, 0; Y. G. Joshi, 2; Kharva, 0; S. S. Dongre, 13; Talpade, 37; Janen, 12; D. A. Shete, 26; Kapadia, 6; extras, 19; total, 131.

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Karim, 1; Maudevala, 21; Papa, 0; Aziz, 7; Vali Ahmed, 6; M. Nayak, 20; Attar, 6; Hasan Yarkhan, 0; Abdul Kadar, 2; Abdulla, 5; Curtsay, 4; extras, 10; total, 82.

KSHATRIYA C. C. v. ORIENTAL C. C.

This match was played on the Cross Maidan on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Oriental C. C. by 13 runs.

Scores:—

KSHATRIYA C. C.

R. B. Bhiwandkar, 0; V. V. Vasudeo, 1; N. K. Rele, 7; M. M. Bhiwandkar, 2; A. R. Rele, 5; V. W. Rajpurkar, 7; W. S. Bhiwandkar, 2; K. N. Rajpurkar, 2; B. A. Neroy, 1; S. N. Rajpurkar, 0; K. W. Rele, 0; extras, 7; total, 34.

ORIENTAL C. C.

R. B. Kirtikar, 12; G. B. Pandit, 3; Sequera, 12; M. A. Trilokekar, 8; Pagnis (run out), 1; Sakardande, 0; G. M. Jayakar, 3; S. V. Verde, 2; M. V. Nadkarni, 0; V. M. Nerulkar, 0; K. N. Kale, 0; extras, 8; total, 47.

MAHARASHTRA C. C. v. NEW CENTURY C .CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade Maidan and was won by the Century Cricket Club by 31 runs.

Scores:—

NEW CENTURY CRICKET CLUB.

Hajare, B. R., 2; Varde, P. V., 6; Aroor, A. R., 1; Edekar, S. A. (Capt.), 10; Jadhao, S. K., 0; Dabholkar, S. A., 18; Edekar, B. A., 2; Governor, S. H., 9; Save, P. V., 9; Nandodkar, 1; V. Vaman Rao, 6; extras, 3; Total, 68.

MAHARASTRA CRICKET CLUB.

Vartak, K. J., 2; Wakday, 2; Khanvasir, L. K., 4; Pai, B. D., 3; Bhataodekar, T. H., 7; Matkari, (Capt.), 9; Ghangurde, N. R., 3; Regeu, 2; Lele, 1; Belsare, J. N., 4; Bagwe, 0; extras, 0; total, 37.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA v. THE YOUNG HINDU C. C.

This game was played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 13 runs on the scores of the first innings.

Scores:—

THE YOUNG HINDU C. CLUB.

N. G. Kuwarkar, 4 and 16; M. B. Rao, 37 and 0; G. R. Gorakshakar, 2 and 4; S. M. Dalvi, 0 and 0; A. H. Kirtikar, 1 and 2; B. M. Dalvi, 13 and 19; W. B. Kirtikar, 13 and 0; W. D. Dhairyawan, 1 and 1; N. D. Engineer, 0 and 0; K. S. Talpade, 2 and 4; M. H. Kirtikar, 0 and 0; extras, 3 and 0; total, 76 and 55; in first and second innings respectively.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. G. Mehandale, 11; B. M. Bhonsalo, 4; D. B. Deodhar, 15; L. B. Bhopatkar, 0; S. M. Joshi, 6; S. C. Godbole, 12; K. M. Chiplunkar, 28; M. G. Bhate, 4; K. M. Powar, 0; S. N. Barve, 2; G. V. Kelkar, 4; extras, 3; total, 89.

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The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DARWIN.—On the 7th August, at the Civil Hospital, Allahabad, the wife of B. Darwin, of a son.

LAMBERT.—At Ranchi 25th July, the wife of H. Lambert, Indian Educational Service, of a son.

WALMSLEY.—At Bandra, August 9th, to the wife of Edward B. Walmsley, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BASKETT—SLARK.—30th July, at St. Matthia's Church, Vepery, by the Rev. S. Jenkins, Evans, Chaplain, Edward Stuart Baskett, of the South Indian Railway, eldest son of Mr. J. G. Baskett and Mrs. Baskett, to Adelate Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. T. G. Slark, of the Government Telegraph Department, and Mrs. Slark.

DORAN—NEEVES.—On August 11th, at St. Ignatius' Church, Jacob's Circle, by the Rev. Father Martin, S.J., Daniel Patrick Doran, Bombay Police, to Rose Neeves of Bombay.

DEATHS.

KEMP.—On the 2nd August, at Grey Castle Nursing Home, Mussoorie, Major Walter Henry Kemp. A. V. C. (retired), of cerebral hœmorrhage, aged, 64 years.

BAI JAIJI JIVAJI VAKIL.—Jaiji wife of Jivaji Cowasji Vakil Nagporewalla and mother of Darasha Jivaji Vakil, Solicitor, died on 10th August, 1913, in Miraj, aged 49.

SETT.—August 11th, at Hirjibhoy Sethna's House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Shapurji Ruttonji Sett (late Head Cashier, National Bank of India, Ld.).

WALMSLEY.—At Bandra August 9th, Alice the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Walmsley.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football.—Rovers Tournament Second Round B. A. C. v. Y. M. C. A.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umfuli, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 13.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

THURSDAY, August 14.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

The Indian Cotton Oil Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Raja Bahadur Building, Hummum Street, 5-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 13, 1913.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

We have already dealt with Mr. Montagu's speech on the Indian Budget in so far as its main feature is concerned—the broad question of British policy in relation to the Government and Administration of India, and the lines on which that policy shall proceed. But the Under-Secretary referred to many subsidiary problems of infinite importance to the people of this country—an importance which cannot be measured as regards some of them by the brief attention which they received. There will be general disappointment in this country, we believe, that the Under-Secretary was unable to make a more illuminating announcement on the question of military expenditure. We want, and we ought, to be told something more than that "there is no chance of any reduction of expenditure either on the Britı Army, in India or on the Indian Army." We have a right to know the grounds on which the Nicholson Committee have arrived at, and the Secretary of State has endorsed, this momentous conclusion. Such an announcement, coming as it does on top of a general expectation that the time has arrived when some reduction in the heavy bil for the Army which the Indian taxpayer has to meet every year, and a widespread belief that, at least some of the Committee appointed to enquire into the question were of opinion that economies are possible, will not satisfy the public in India, nor, we should imagine, in England. Mr. Montagu puts his statement in such a way as to suggest that the Committee were unanimous on this point, but it is open to qualification. He says "the general conclusion of the Committee proved undeniably that although we may get a better Army for the money we now spend . . . . . .There is no chance of any reduction of expenditure." Seeing that the most emphatic assertions as to a complete disagreement in the Committee, have passed unchallenged, it would be as well, if some member were to ask Mr. Montagu across the floor of the house whether he means to say that the members of the Committee have unanimously reported that no reduction of expenditure is possible. Morally, the statement amounts to a declaration of an increase of expenditure, for we take it to mean that at the present time money is being spent extravagantly, and that the amount saved by a rectification of this condition of affairs is, instead of being applied to the relief of the taxpayer, to be expended on providing a better army and improving existing defences. This is a policy which it is the duty of the Government to justify in the face of the people, and the decision not to publish the Committee's report ought not to be allowed to pass without strong protests in the House of Commons and the Imperial Council, and an attempt to extract from Government at least some indication of the grounds on which it has been decided that no reduction is possible.

It has to be remembered that the Committee was appointed to make its investigations in response to the prolonged public demand on the part of the representatives of Indian opinion that the Military Budget was extravagant and open to revision, and that the change which political conditions have undergone during the past few years justified an enquiry as to whether the maintenance of the Army to its present full extent was necessary. The Committee was directed to report (1) on the various circumstances requiring the use of military forces which may arise out of the external or internal situation in India under the conditions which now exist, or may probably arise, during the next few years; (2) on the numbers and constitution of the armed force which should be maintained in India to meet these obligations; and (3) on such measures for the reduction of military expenditure as may be found to be compatible with the efficient maintenance of that force.

As we have before stated, in discussing this subject, the terms of reference were widely interpreted as expressing a belief on the part of the Government of India that there was room for a reduction of expenditure, and, in any case, they constituted an admission that there was a *prima facie* case for enquiry. It appears to us highly impolitic under these circumstances merely to assert that the result is that there will be no reduction, and that such savings, as can be effected, will be applied in the sense of fresh expenditure, without disclosing the grounds for such a decision. If the reasons were apparent, or of too delicate a character, for discussion there might be some justification for this arbitrary attitude, but they are neither one nor the other. On the contrary, as regards the first, there are many considerations, as we have before now pointed out, which suggest the possibility of reduction. Many things have profoundly modified the position of India in regard to danger from external attack during the past few years, and the Indian public are certainly entitled to be told why it is not to reap the material benefit of these changed circumstances, which have been brought about as much by a definite policy as by causes over which the British Government has had no control. Whatever may be the reasons for refusing to publish the Nicholson Committee's report, and however, strongly the Imperial Government may be justified in that decision they owe it to the Indian taxpayer, at least, to offer some explanation of the reasons which have led them to refuse any reduction in a vast expenditure of his money over which he exercises no control.

THE PEACE WHICH DOES NOT PACIFY.

Sir Edward Grey was congratulated not so long ago on the diplomatic sagacity which brought about the Peace of London. The Kaiser's part behind the scenes was unascertainable. Then the allies suddenly became enemies and the achievement of London was undone. History will record the peace of Bukharest in bolder type than the deposed pact of London. But is the peace now concluded endowed with a greater longevity than its short lived predecessor? Suddenly the Kaiser dramatically comes to the front as the here of a diplomatic tussle in which his hand was hardly suspected. There is coolness between Russia and France, the former charging the latter with the pursuit of selfish chimeras. For a time Kavalla was the bone of contention. But exhausted Bulgaria resigned her self to an inexorable fate. She is conscious that she was the aggressor and that in politics while successful crime is a virtue, sinful failure in a political gamble has a terrible Nemesis in store for it. Now we hear Bulgaria singing Te Deums in celebration of a peace, which lays *her* lower than when she headed the buccaneering expedition against Turkey, embarrassed by Italy. Her thirst for the hegemony of the Balkans blinded her to the strength of Servia and Greece, who helped her to acquire what her inordinate arrogance has caused her to lose. King Ferdinand's message to his bellicose army is three parts gall and wormwood. The simulation of resignation will deceive no one. He has the will, which he tries to instil into his soldiers but not the powers for further mischief, which *he* bequeaths to a future generation. "The struggle which was provoked by the treachery of late allies" says the grandiloquent order "would have been successful for us if our strength had not been paralysed by unforseen political circumstances. We are exhausted but not conquered." Thus we are told in so many words that the peace is no peace, and that Bulgaria means to bide her time. We have yet to learn if the differences between Russia and France have been wholly composed and whether Austria will accept a situation which has left her out of reckoning. There is much more than meets the eye in Reuter's sparse messages, and there is nothing in what we can see and know that gives any guarantee of a peace that will last, but, on the contrary a set of circumstances that are directly provocative of dissensions not only among the Balkan States but the Greater Powers. The Concert is evidently not in that happy state of harmony which we were led to believe had been achieved at the time of the Treaty of London. And the Kaiser's blasts on his own trumpet seem calculated to destroy once and for all the possibility of future harmony.

THE HIDDEN CANKER.

It is a truism that wars are less responsible for deaths than the ravages of diseases. The most sanguinary campaign hardly claims more victims than are sometimes swept off by an epidemic. After all, the bloodshed of which we have been hearing so much from the Balkans does not prove half so appalling as the figures of our plague mortality, to which use has made us callous. The total casualities in the Balkan War is estimated not to exceed four lakhs. This must tell severely on the manhood of the little principalities, but compared with the destruction wrought for instance, by cholera and fatal gunshot wounds have not been overwhelming. And among maladies about which a false conventionality imposes a conspiracy of silence, a place of destructive prominence is occupied by venereal diseases. A manifesto of leading medical men at the Congress now sitting in London has called attention to the "alarming spread of venereal disease in Great Britain." It urges the consideration of the question of notifying the disease, and the adoption of what it terms "more modern methods to fight the scourge." And Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons has agreed to institute an enquiry, though the precise scope of the latter is yet not laid down. Venereal disease is as common in the East as any other description of distemper, though it was at one time maintained that it was a foul importation from the Occident. Sir George Birdwood, in one of his papers full of quaint learning, sometime ago quoted Moslem writers to show that in India venereal disease was only known as the *Ferangi bimari*. But whatever its origin, its spread is unquestionable and any measures that are adopted by Government to check its propogation ought to have the most active support of the people. Unpleasant as the subject may be, a free discussion of the means for its mitigation should not be discouraged by a harmful code of hypocritical ethics. There is decided danger in suppressing all talk about it, while the more we hear of its genesis and its remedial agents, the better we shall be in a position to guard ourselves from one of the most insidious of woes to which flesh is heir. That the disease can be inherited by, and communicated in, a number of ways to innocent people makes it not the less fraught with peril to the race. And it would be a greater benefit to humanity if our scientists were to tell us how to avoid it, than if they succeed in discovering a sovereign serum for its cure. Persons who cannot bear the discussion of devices to combat the fell disease put themselves into a class apart which nature selects for distruction. We wish that the Medical Congress's recommendations and the scope of Mr. Asquith's enquiry could include India as well as Great Britain.

YUAN-SHI-KAI AFTER THE REBELLION.

If Sun-Yat-Sen is to collect funds in Japan to continue his campaign against Yuan-Shi-Kai as the telegrams inform us, what are we to think of Japan's declared neutrality and the recurrent unauthenticated rumours of her instigation of the rebels? Again, if the insurgents are retiring on Nanking it is not certain that they are doing so with a view to capitulation. Until we hear of the issue of the probable engagement at Nanking between Yuan's troops and the rebels, it would be hazardous to conclude that the provisional President has routed his adversaries beyond all hope of rising again. We are also curious to learn the temper of the important province of Szechuan which was believed "as a whole" to be loyal, though Chung-King had declared its independence. It would however, seem that the back of the rising is broken. Huang-Hsing, the redoubtable enemy of Yuan-Shi-Kai, has had to fly the country in disguise and has been in hiding at Moji. More difficult than a forecast of the future of the Balkan States would be that of a China, whose Southern half lay under the heel of Yuan-Shi-Kai, who is credited with drinking the blood of his slain enemy in his younger days. That prudence would dictate clemency and a general policy of conciliation goes without saying. With a defeated South and consequently with a Parliament more amenable to his views, Yuan's victories perhaps foreshadow a kind of virtual dictatorship of all China.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

Last Saturday, August 9th, there was a meeting of the Cottage Homes Committee at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, in the morning. In the afternoon the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the formal opening and dedication ceremony of the new St. Thomas Church at 5 p.m. On Monday evening Lady Hardinge attended a party given at "The Chalet" by the Hon. Mr. Ludovic Porter, the Hon. Mr. Sharp, and Dr. Denison Ross.

Lord Willingdon Visits Deccan Sardars.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Captains Eagerton, and Moir, A. D. C.'s, and the usual bodyguard paid return visits to the Deccan Sirdars to-day in state. The Chief of Aundh was visited first. The Chief's house was gaily decorated with flags and bunting and Union Jacks flying. After which His Excellency drove in a state coach to Sardar Panses where he was accorded a similar reception. Lord Willingdon next visited Sardar Purandhare at the late Kalu Bhoumansarm's residence at Kastapeth. Lastly His Excellecy proceeded to Sardar Purandhare's Palace which is situated on a hill at Rustas Peth. Afterwards His Excellency drove away changing into a motor car near the railway goods shed and returned to Ganeshkind.

A Forest Engineer.

An appointment of Forest Engineer temporarily for a period of two years has been sanctioned, and Mr. R. S. Underhill has been appointed to the post. The Forest Engineer will be attached to the office of the Inspector General and will tour round the country.

Somaliland.

With regard to Reuter's report of the despatch of troops from Aden to Somaliland it is stated that a few days back the Commissioner in Somaliland asked for some three hundred men, and it is understood that the 18th Infantry furnished the details required. No details, wires our Simla correspondent, are available about the cutting up of the Camel Corps.

Dallas Comedy Company.

Booking for the Dallas Company's season at the Excelsior next week is proceeding briskly. The opening play "Baby Mine" is one of the most delightfully farcical comedies that America has sent to England in recent years and Miss Compton, who plays the heroine, in said to give it as much delightful individuality and *genre*, as the delicious Miss Iris Hoey, who first played it in London. It had a tremendous run in the English metropolis, first ten months at the Criterion, and afterwards an extension of six months at the Vaudeville. Miss Compton, by the way, who has made herself a great favourite in Calcutta, Colombo and the Far East, is a daughter of the well-known actor Edward Compton, who like Mr. Benson, has kept alight the lamp of "the immortal bard" in the English provinces for a generation.

Lord Islington's Vote.

Lord Islington has been getting into trouble with the House of Lords. Before he went to Australia, after his creation as a peer, he did not take the oath of allegiance. On his return recently he omitted to do this and actually voted on the Home Rule Bill without having done so. After his offence was discovered he made an ample apology to their Lordships which was accepted. The Marquis of Crewe said he had consulted with Lord Lansdowne, and with the officers of the House, and he thought he was right in saying that it was the desire of the House, after the ample apology which the noble lord had offered, that no further steps should be taken in the matter. He did not suppose anyone would wish to proceed against the noble lord in respect of any liabilities he might have incurred, and obvious inconvenience would attend the introduction of a Bill of Indemnity, as it would be necessary to pass it through both Houses of Parliament. At the same time they were, he thought, right in alluding once more to the matter, because the lapse, however technical, could not be regarded as either trivial or one to be altogether passed over. Having said this much, he thought they might regard the incident as closed. The Marquis of Lansdowne thought the course recommended by the noble marquis was one which the House would do well to adopt. It was in his opinion sufficient that notice had been taken of the noble lord's irregularity. Lord Islington thanked the House for the leniency which had been displayed towards him in respect of a fault which, he repeated, was committed through pure inadvertence.

The Turf Libel Case.

The Turf libel action recently before the Courts recalls a similar case of nearly a quarter of a century ago. In 1887, Lord Durham, in a speech at the Gimcrack Club, referred to a well-known racing stable whose horses were "conspicuous for their constant and inexplicable in-and-out running." Sir George Chetwynd, who was once a Steward of the Jockey Club, owned the stable that Lord Durham attacked, and he immediately brought an action, claiming £20,000 damages. Sixteen months elapsed before the case was heard, and then three sporting judges, the Right Hon. James Lowther, the Earl of March, and Prince Soltykoff were obcially appointed to sit in judgment at the Law Courts. The plaintiff was represented by Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Sir (then Mr.) Rufus Isaacs, while Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Mathews appeared for Lord Durham. Every action of Sir George Chetwynd's career was submitted to a severe cross-examination by that redoubtable pair, Sir Charles Russell and Charles Mathews. The alleged "pulling," however, could not be proved, and the plaintiff gained the verdict—but only one farthing damages.

The Pay of Civil Servants.

At a time when the Indian Civil Service is putting in a claim for an increase of pay, it is interesting to learn that a return has been published showing the stipends earned by the higher functionaries in the French Civil Service. The figures certainly do not soar beyond the dreams of avarice. At the head of the list we find the Prefect de la Seine with £2,000 (Rs. 30,000) a year; while £1,600 (Rs. 24,000) a year is considered sufficient for the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the Prefect of Police, and ten of the Ambassadors. Thirty Ministers Plenipotentiary draw £1,2000 (Rs. 18,000) a year, which is also the income of a Prefect of the First Class, and the Presidents of the Cour des Comptes and the Cour de Cassation. A Prefect of the Second Class is paid £960 a year; and there are twenty-seven Consuls-General at £900 a year and thirty-nine at £680 a year. The salary of the Master of the Mint is only £800 a year while a Procureur-General has to rub along on £720 a year. Our own Civil Servants in corresponding posts have decidedly no reason to envy their French confereres.

Daily Mortality Returns.

No cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6.a.m. on Tuesday. There were, however, two attacks, one death from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 82, as against 108 of the corresponding period of last year and 72 of that of the year before. Eleven out of the 1,854 rats caught on Monday were found to be plague infected buts.

ATTACK ON WOOSUNG.

EXPECTED HOURLY.

FIGHT AT KIANG-WAN.

REBELS REPULSED

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated 11th instant says, "A combined attack upon Woosung is expected hourly This morning six Chinese warships moved down the river from the arsenal.

This afternoon the rebels attacked the loyalists holding the Kiangwan station but were defeated with heavy losses. Foreigners on the Kiangwan racecourse had a lucky escape.

STEADY ADVANCE ON NANKING.

Government troops are advancing steadily on Nanking, on which the rebels are retiring.

REFUGEES IN EXILE.

SUN-YAT-SEN'S PLANS.

TOKIO, Aug. 12.

Huang-Hsing arrived at Moji on a tramp steamer, disguised. He was then conveyed in a launch to Wakamutsu, where he hid in the house of a colliery owner who sympathised with the Southerners.

Sun-Yat-Sen landed after dark at Kobe. He is reported to be in hiding.

It is reported that the Government at first declined to permit the landing of the refuges, but later, on the representations of Nationalists, decided to permit them, especially in view of the price set on their heads.

It is understood that Sun-Yat-Sen will not proceed to America but will collect funds in Japan to continue his campaign against Yuanshikai.

KING AND PREMIER.

PROLONGED INTERVIEW WITH HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 11.

Mr. Asquith had an unusually prolonged interview with the King on the eve of His Majesty's departure for Balmoral. The King is not expected back in Town until the middle of October.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.

INCREASE OF LAW LORDS TO SIX.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. The Memorandum accompanying the Bil says the increase of the Law Lords to six, as proposed by the Bill, is the first step necesary to give effect to the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911.

A NEW BIPLANE.

PROBLEM OF AUTOMATIC STABILITY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The French Captain Felix, who is famous for his flights in Morocco, has flown from Eastchurch to Boulogne in a Biplane invented by Lieutenant Dunne, which, it is claimed, has solved the problem of automatic stability. The Biplane is the shape of a broad arrow.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT NOMINATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, August 12.

Raj Bahadur Harichand of Multan, Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, has been nominated President of the next Punjab Hindu Conference to be held at Ambala.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Match between Lancashire and Derbyshire at Manchester was drawn, Lancashire winning on the first innings.

DISASTER IN SOMALILAND.

1,000 DERVISHES ATTACK BRITISH TROOPS.

HEAVY DEATHROLL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 12.

Mr. Archer, the official administering Somaliland, sends the following despatch from Burao, dated the 9th instant.

"A Camel Company was making a reconnaisance between Berbera and Odwein when it was attacked by a thousand Derivshes, who are believed to be advancing on Burao.

"Two men of the Company have arrived here and report that Commandant Corfield is dead, and Officer Dunn wounded. Sixty men are reported to be dead. The Company's retreat was cut off, so they formed a zariba. The maxim jammed. The losses of both the Derivshes and friendlies were exceedingly heavy.

"I am proceeding with an Indian escort of twenty men and such friendlies as I can collect to attempt succour. I have ordered the Indian contingent at Berbera to proceed to our assistance in case we are able to retreat on Sheikh. I have also requested the Resident at Aden to send 300 troops to garrison Berbera."

A further despatch, dated the 10th inst., says, "I joined the Camel Corps at two in the morning, eighteen miles South-East of Burao. The Derivshes owing to a shortage of ammunition, did not follow.

"Captain Summers, Commandant of the Indian Contingent, who accompanied the reconnaissance to advise me regarding the milittary aspect of the situation, was severely wounded in three places, though not dangerously.

"Commandant Corfield was killed at the beginning of the action. Officer Dunn was not wounded. The Company's casualties are not accurately known, but are probably fifty.

"The Derivshes numbered between one and two thousand rifles. The cleared the district of stock, and the tribesmen are moving north. A relief fund will probably be necessary for those left destitute.

"I consider an attack on Burao possible and shall evacuate it to-night. The Indian contingent is occupying Sheikh. A temporary hospital will be established."

ADEN, August 11.

Three hundred troops have proceeded from Aden to Berbera owing to a report that the camel corps has been cut up in Somaliland.

SIR M. O'DWYER.

VISIT TO JULLUNDER GIRLS' SCHOOL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer visited to-day the Kanya Mahvidayalaya of Jullander the model gils' school of the province, and received an address from the council of the school. His Honor made an encouraging reply eulogising the good work done and the honorary services of lady teachers, specially thanking Pundita Savitri Devi, the principal. His Honor also visited the new buildings under construction and was much pleased and gave two hundred rupees for sweetmeats to the girls of the Vidalaya.

THE "COMRADE" AND THE PRESS ACT.

THE SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August. 12.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice, Mr. Norton, on behalf of Mr. Mohamed Ali, editor of the "Comrade" of Delhi said he was ready to file the copies of the pamphlet "Come over to Macedonia and Help us" and asked His Lordship to appoint a Bench to hear his application. Counsel said that two days after the summons were issued on Mr. Mahomed Ali calling upon him to attend the Court of the District Magistrate of Delhi and after the petition to this Court had been presented Mr. Mahomed Ali had been peremptorily ordered to furnish for the first time the maximum amount of security under the Press Act, namely, Rs. 2,000 as keeper of the press in which that pamphlet was printed. He had not been allowed to print anything in his press until the security was deposited.

His Lordship granted the application.

BULGARIA AND PEACE.

"TE DEUM" IN THE CATHEDRAL.

KING'S EXHORTATION TO THE ARMY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, Aug. 12.

"A Te Deum" was sung in the Cathedral yesterday in celebration of peace. King Ferdinand and suite walked from the Cathedral to the Palace, followed by cheering crowds.

King Ferdinand has issued an Army Order in which he says, "The struggle which was provoked by the treachery of our late allies would have been successful for us if our strength had not been paralysed by unforeseen political circumstances. We are exhausted but not conquered." The Order concludes by exhorting the army to return to peaceful occupations, and to prepare their children and grandchildren to complete, one day, the glorious work which they have begun.

NOTHING UNCOMPLIMENTARY ABOUT RUMANIA.

LONDON, August 12.

King Ferdinand's army order is regarded as expressing the actual sentiments of the country. It is remarked that while referring explicitly to the treachery of others, he says nothing uncomplimentary about Rumania.

AUSTRIA TAKES OFFENCE.

VIENNA, Aug. 12

The Despatches exchanged by the Kaiser and King Charles have given great offence in Vienna. They are regarded as revealing long-suspected differences of opinion between Austria and Germany regarding the Orient, and as showing that Rumania no longer considers Vienna, but Berlin, as the central connecting link in the Triple Alliance. Count von Berchtold's Balkan policy is described as a fiasco.

RUSSIA AND RUMANIA.

TSAR CONGRATULATES KING CHARLES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUKHAREST, Aug. 12.

The Tsar has telegraphed to King Charles congratulating him on the conclusion of peace. The Tsar says the result is an indubitable success for Rumania.

King Charles has replied thanking the Tsar for this fresh and infinitely precious evidence of friendship.

BULGARIA'S NEW TERRITORY.

GREEK AND MOSLEM INHABITANTS' FLIGHT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SALONIKA, August 11.

Greek and Mussulman inhabitants of the territory allotted to Bulgaria are burning churches, mosques and dwellings and fleeing into Greek territory.

The exodus of Greeks from the country falling to Bulgaria is becoming formidable. The Greek Government has been obliged to organise a special measure of relief, and hopes to be able to settle the bulk of the refugees in the plain of Demirhissar. The Bulgarians will succeed to a devastated desert.

ALBANIAS FRONTIER.

A COMPROMISE ARRANGED.

LONDON, August 12.

The Conference in London has agreed on a compromise regarding the Southern Albanian frontier between the claims of Greece and the demands of Italy and Austria. The District of Koritza, which is strongly claimed by Greece, is assigned to Albania.

The Conference has also agreed concerning the Aegean Islands.

BUKHAREST SETTLEMENT.

BULGAR-RUMANIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

The Conference at Bukharest closed amidst banquets and gatherings, at which highly pacific speeches were made by Greeks, Servians and Rumanians, all eulogising the equity and reasonableness of the settlement. The Bulgarian delegate Tontcheff confined himself to saying that he foresaw a future rapprochement between Rumania and Bulgaria.

EUROPE AND BUKHAREST TREATY.

VIENNA, August 12.

The inspired "Koelnische Zeitung" declares that action by European diplomacy against the Treaty of Bukharest is out of the question.

NEW YORK SCANDAL.

GOVERNOR SULZER TO BE IMPEACHED

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 12.

The State Legislature of New York has adopted a motion in favour of the impeachment of Governor Sulzer.

AMERICAN KILLS CHINAMAN.

PLEADS THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SEOUL, Aug. 11.

An American mine manager here, named Mason, has been sentenced, to eighteen months for killing a Chinese employee who raped Mason's daughter. Mason Pleaded the unwritten law and has appealed.

THE TEA DUTY.

M. P.'S MOTION OF REDUCTION REJECTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August. 11.

During the discussion of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons, Viscount Wolmer proposed the customary Opposition amendment, reducing the duty on Empire-grown tea to threepence.

Mr. Lloyd George, opposing the motion, pointed out that it constituted a preferential tariff against China, one of Lancashire's best customers.

The proposal was rejected by 192 votes to 70.

THE LATE COL. CODY.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Coffin containing the remains of Colonel Cody was placed on a gun carriage of the Horse Artillery, which was followed by the band of the Black Watch, thousands of soldiers representative of all arms, and the entire Flying Corps, and moved in procession two miles to the cemetery.

The Route was lined by crowds.

A volley was fired over the grave.

SIR ROBERT CHALMERS.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Sir Robert Chalmers was received at Buckingham Palace to-day, and kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of Ceylon.

DEATH OF MUTINY VETERAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Subdar Sayad Ali Sahib, a Mutiny veteran living at Ellore, passed away on the 6th instant at the advanced age of 85. He joined the military service in 1850 and after 32 years active service retired in 1883 as a commissioned officer. During the course of his military career he took part in the second Burmese War, the capture of Pegu, and the Indian Mutiny. Subedar Saiyed Ali Saheb was descended from Syed Ali, Prime Minister of Sultan Allauddin Gango Bhamini, the famous founder of the Bhamini Kingdom in the fourteenth century. The family to which the Subedar belongs has produced no fewer than twenty commissioned officers, six of whom took part in the Mutiny. With Subedar Saiyed Ali Saheb closes the list of the commissioned officers of the Mutiny in the Madras Presidency. He attended both the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911 and since return from the latter Durbar he has been in indifferent health owing to the fatigue of the long journey.

THE LATE SIR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 11.

The news of the death of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy was received in Poona with feelings of deep regret. His Excellency the Governor wired a message of sympathy with the bereaved family. Numerous other messages of condolence were sent to them by prominent people as a mark of respect. All Borahs in the main street, which is a large business locality, closed their shops to-day.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

LORD CREW ON BRITISH POLICY.

REPLY TO MOSLEM LEAGUE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Replying to a communication from the Vice-President of the Moslem League, Lord Crewe says he cannot undertake to discuss with the Committee the latter's view regarding the recent action of Turkey or its ultimate consequences.

Government, while fully sympathising with the religious sensibility and apprehensions of the Mussulmans in India, cannot regulate its policy in Europe by such consideration alone.

Lord Crewe believes he is right in not attributing to the Committee such a claim, but Government has always recognised that the sympathies of Indian Moslems are naturally drawn towards their co-religionists elsewhere in matters touching their common faith, and Government will always make it one of the objects of its policy to protect legitimate religious feelings from wanton attack.

SIR J. MESTON AT CAWNPORE.

VISITS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 12.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by Captain Watson Smyth, Private Secretary, and Mr. Tyler, Collector, visited Christ Church College yesterday. His Honour was shown round the College by the Rev. M. S. Douglas, Principal.

After visiting the College His Honour inspected the Mission School site for the proposed Men's College Hostel and other institutes connected with the S. P. G. Mission, including the Christ Church Mission Workshop and Girls' School maintained by the Zenana Mission.

The next institution visited was the Balika Vidyalaya (Hindu Girls' School) managed by Dr. Sen. His Honour was here received by the board of trustees and shown round the school by Dr. Sen. A welcome song, specially composed for the occasion, was sung by the girls of the school. His Honour spoke to girls of different classes, and was much pleased with all he saw and promised to help the school authorities in securing a suitable site for their school building.

The Hon. Lala Bishambhar Nath announced a donation of Rs. 1,500 in honour of Sir James Meston's visit to the school for building a hall to be known as Meston Hall in the school building. His Honour left this evening for Allahabad.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASE.

112 PERSONS IN CUSTODY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, August 12.

Two more of those under arrest in connection with the mosque riots were released this morning leaving 112 still in confinement. It is believed that the trial of these will take place in different batches. A large number of Mahomedan Barristers have offered their services in connection with the case. Mr. Mazhurul Haque from Bankipore is expected here.

A police guard has been stationed near the mosque which is being visited by every new arrival. The Telis temple, near the mosque, is also carefully guarded by the police.

MOSLEM LEADERS AT CAWNPORE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, August 12.

One arrest was made at midnight yesterday in Colonelganj. The man was brought to the lock-up under a strong escort of armed police.

Among new arrivals in Cawnpore are Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq and Ross Masood from Bankipore; Hon'ble Syed Abdur Raoof and Dr. Mahomed from Allahabad; Messrs. Mohommad Nasim Zahoor Ahmed and Syed Shoukat Ali from Lucknow.

KARACHI MOSQUE DISPUTE SETTLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, August 12.

There are no further developments in the Karachi Mosque affair, and everything is perfectly quiet.

Mr. T. J. R. Ward, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, whose services have been secured by the Siam Government, left Calcutta for Bangkok on Sunday. He is taking with him a small staff of Assistant Engineers who will all be employed on the Apam Valley Irrigation Project, an undertaking of considerable magnitude.

HIDDEN SOCIAL CANKER.

DOCTORS' MANIFESTO.

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY ANNOUNCED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 11.

A Manifesto of prominent doctors and the Medical Congress drew attention to the alarming spread of veneral diseases in Great Britian and urged the consideration of the question of notification and adoption of the most modern methods to fight the scourge.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had agreed to hold an enquiry. The precise scope of the enquiry was being considered.

U. P. COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 12.

The Hon. Mr. Ghulam-us-Saslain has given notice of a lengthy resolution which he will bring forward at the next meeting of the United Provinces Council on the subject of the riot at Cawnpore. The resolution asks for the appointment of a mixed commission of high officials, Europeans, Hindus and Moslems, to publicly investigate the acts of various bodies and persons concerned in the affairs and causes that have led to a serious loss of life and sufferers.

Mr. H. Monorieff Smith, I. C. S., is to be placed on duty at Cawnpore as special magistrate to try cases of those charged with participation in the recent riot.

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

PROPOSAL TO OPEN CALCUTTA AND CHITTAGONG PORTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 12.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah has been giving special attention to the Haj question and as a result Karachi is already open to traffic. He is also keen on re-opening the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, but the prospects are not encouraging. Sir Ibrahim moved a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council last cold weather urging that the two eastern ports should be thrown open to the Haj pilgrims and secured the support of the non-official members. Sir Harcourt Butler met him half way and while promising to refer the whole question to the Government of Bengal pointed out that pilgrims prefer a short railway journey to Bombay to a long sea voyage from either Calcutta or Chittagong. On the reassembling of the Government of India at Simla in April, the question was referred to Lord Carmicheal's Government and a reply, it is understood, has been received. The Government of Bengal after careful consideration and after consultation with the Moslem leaders have come to the conclusion not to reopen the question. Thus for the present the question of opening the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong to the Haj pilgrimage be regarded as dropped.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

DISPUTE WITH ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 12.

Judgment has been delivered by a bench of the Chief Court composed of the Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Young in a reference made by the Judge of the Small Cause Court arising out of a suit filed by the Rangoon Electric Tramways and Supply Co. Ltd. against the Rangoon Municipality, on the following two questions:—(1) Whether the machinery placed for use in a building is liable as such to taxation under Section 46 (1) (A) (a) of the Municipal Act; (2) if not, what is the principle to be applied in determining, when, if at all, it is liable to taxation under the provision.

The reference was rendered necessary as the Municipal Committee in assessing the Electric Tramway and Supply Company had, in arriving at the gross assessable value, included the sum of Rs. 6,50,000, on account of machinery. The Court answered in the words of the Master of the Rolls (Lord Esher), as used by him in the Tyne Boiler Works Company's case, as follows:—"Machinery which is on the premises to be rated, and which is there for the purpose of making, and which makes the premises for the particulars for which they are used, is to be taken into account in ascertaining the rateable value of such premises. It is not all things on the premises, or that are used on the premises, which are to be taken into account, but the things which are there for the purpose of making and which do make fit as premises for the particular purposes for which they are used."

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

QUESTION OF RESIDENCE AND DOMICILE.

JUDGMENT NOT BINDING IN ENGLAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 12.

Yesterday afternoon at the Madras High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, Mrs. Annie Besant continued her arguments in the appeal preferred against the decision of Justice Bakewell regarding the two sons of Narayaniah, and submitted that Mr. Justice Bakewell's judgment would not be conclusive in the Chancery Courts of England though its validity would be presumed.

It would be only evidence and it must be the basis of new proceedings there if its decree should be required to be enforced there. According to Dicey's "Conflict of Laws," page 347, the dual principle of effectiveness of judgment and territoriality formed a true test of jurisdiction. This test was recognised in 20 Bombay, page 495. The doctrine of the effectiveness of a judgment was also recognised by the Lord Chancellor in the case of Hope vs. Hope, 46 English reports, page 542. Though the decision itself was against her, 29 Madras page 204 was also in support of her contention on this point. The doctrine of effectiveness depended upon the residence. The minors' residence in the present case was in England. Trevelyan "On Minors" laid down that a guardian could not be appointed for a minor outside British India for the courts must be able to reach the minors. The Guardian and Wards Act provided safeguards against a guardian removing a ward out of the jurisdiction of the court, and this showed the anxiety of the courts to have minors within their jurisdiction. Residence could never be converted into domicile. Domicile gave only status and might come in where foreign judgments were concerned, but clause 17 of the Letters Patent could not be read as meaning domicile also.

AUTHORITY OF FOREIGN GUARDIAN.

Mrs. Besant next argued that a foreign guardian had no direct authority in England and cited Dicey, page 475; Law Reports 2, Equity page 714, 43 English Reports, page 300. The Court of Chancery would recognise a foreign guardian only when satisfied with the competency of the Court that appointed him and of relations between the guardian and the ward. The Chancery Court would consult the wishes of the minors before enforcing a decree of the kind in the present case. The minors were now under English jurisdiction and an application could be made only to the Court of Chancery to bring them back. There was no section in the Civil Procedure Code to enforce such an order. The omission in order 21, rule 21, of which the words "recovery of wife" which were in the old Code was significent, for a minor or wife was not goods or chattel to be seized and handed over as other movable property involved in a decree. Again Order 32, Rule 5, required minors to be represented by a guardian in a suit against them or a suit which concerned or affected them. In the present case the minors had not been represented at all and on that ground alone the decree must be rescinded. Mrs. Besant next dealt with the cases of Hope vs. Hope, 43 English Reports, and Willoughby in 30, Chancery Division.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Mrs. Besant continuing her argument submitted that on the question of jurisdiction, the Section 55 of the Specific Relief Act, which dealt with mandatory injunction, required that the order given must be capable of enforcement. She herself had no legal status to apply to the Court of Chancery, and no officer of that Court could arrest the bodies of the boys. Under the so-called "comity of nations," even criminals could not be so dealt with except under extradition. The decision in 12 Allahabad, 213 on Jurisdiction, she submitted was wrong. No Bench or Court whatever could confer the jurisdiction on a court which did not inherently possess it. Dr. Barnado's cases dealt with Habeas Corpus under which a child was only released from unlawful custody but not committed to any other custody. The cause of the action in the present case did not arise in India but in Sicily, and if the learned Judge's finding was correct the undertaking, if such existed at all, was broken only there. The assignment of minors by a father could not be considered as a contract, for no contract was possible with reference to human beings, as objects. There was no truth in the present case as the boys had been removed with the father's consent.

Next Mrs. Besant moved for the admission as evidence of a letter written by herself to Mr. Wadia, which explained the incidents that had taken place at the interview of the 19th January, 1912, and dealt with the evidence on this point. In this connection she appealed to Their Lordships to acquit five respectable persons of whom Sir Subramania Iyer was one, who had given evidence in regard to the interview, of the stigma that attached to them under the judgment of Mr. Justice Bakewell. Mrs. Besant next passed on to the question of extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court and submitted that under the Guardian and Wards Act which was the Code, no suit could lie for the recovery of the custody of minors.

The appeal is proceeding.

PETITIONS FOR MERCY.

NEED FOR CHANGE OF PROCEDURE.

LORD CREW'S DESPATCH.

ACCESS TO SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

"CRITERION UNSOUND."

REVISION OF RULES ORDERED.

SIMLA, August 12.

The following papers relating to the Sitapur murder case have been published:—

Telegram dated the 30th June, 1913.

From the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Viceroy (Home Department).

KHERI MURDER CASE.

Your Home Secretary's letter of March 20th. Please consult the United Provinces Government and report by telegraph as soon as possible the cause of delay until July in referring the appeal against the acquittal by the Sessions Court in February 1912. Will you please also instruct the Local Government to send by this weeks' mail direct to the India Office a printed record of trial and judgment of the Judicial Commissioner's general question of procedure as to withholding or forwarding petitions for mercy.

Telegram dated the 11th July, 1913.

From the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Viceroy

SITAPUR MURDER CASE.

Please refer to my telegram of the 30th ultimo. Please say if record has been sent and also please telegraph reply as quickly as possible to paragraph one.

Telegram No. 209, dated Simla, the 14th July 1913.

From His Excellency the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India.

SITAPUR MURDER CASE.

Your telegram dated 11th July. The records were sent to the India Office by the mail of 3rd, July, and we shall send a reply to paragraph 1 of your telegram of 30th June, as soon as possible. The Local Government has been consulted.

Telegram No. 214, dated 18th July 1913, 1-30 p.m., from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India.

SITAPUR MURDER CASE.

Please refer to my telegram of the 14th July. The following important dates are reported by the United Provinces Government:—

22nd February. The Sessions Judge acquitted accused on the 13th March The Sessions statement was prepared and signed by the Sessions Judge; 29th March the Sessions statement placed before the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioners' Court; 9th April after the Easter holidays the Judicial Commissioner called for the record and Police diaries; 18th April record arrived; 19th April Mr. Lindsay, Judicial Commissioner passed an order calling the Public Prosecutor's attention to the case; 20th April, the Public Prosecutor noted having addressed the District Magistrate; the third day the District Magistrate prepared a narrative of the facts; on 8th May, forwarded it to the Commissioner; 15th May, the Government received the Commissioner's report; 20th May, the case was referred to the Legal Remembrancer; 23rd May the case was received back and examined in the Secretariat; 25th May, the Lieutenant Governor ordered an appeal to be preferred; 29th May, the Commissioner directed by telegram to submit a sealed and certified copy of the Sessions Judge's Judgment; 3rd July, the record and copy of judgment was received from the Commissioner by the Legal Remembrancer; 5th July, the Government Pleader was directed by the Legal Remembrancer to file the appeal; 10th July, the appeal was filed and admitted; 16th August, the appeal was heard by Stuart and Kanhyia Lal, Additional Judicial Commissioners, and decided.

A detailed statement of dates with explanation of procedure is being sent by the Lieutenant Governor to the India Office by this mail.

LORD CREWE'S DESPATCH.

NEED FOR ALTERATION OF PROCEDURE.

India Office, London, 11th July 1913

Public No. 175.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

"In continuation of my telegram of the 30th June, 1913, on the Sitapur murder case I desire to invite the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the general question of the rules regarding the procedure to be adopted in connection with petitions for mercy from persons under sentence of death. The present rules are, I understand, those set forth in the circular from Your Excellency's Home Department to Local Governments, dated 11th February 1911, which supplement but do not altogether supersede those contained in the earlier circular of the 30th June, 1909.

2. I am, as I need hardly say, fully alive to the desirability of preventing the submission of fruitless petitions to the Government of India entailing temporary reprieves in cases in which mercy is impossible and protected anxiety as to the date of execution can only add to the suffering of the convict.

3. Nor do I overlook the fact that under Section 401, and 402, of the Code of Criminal Procedure con-current jurisdiction is given to the Local and Supreme Governments in the matter of reprieves and communications of sentence. But the existence of a right of appeal to the Supreme Government which cannot without consultation with the Local Government be fully apprised of the circumstances of a case and the general principle laid down in the memorial rules that a petition must be addressed to the Local Government in the first instance combined to produce in the mind of the people the belief that petitions for mercy should be presented to the Local Government in the first instance and that if the Local Government reject the petition it may be repeated in exactly the same terms through that channel to the Government of India.

4. On the particular aspects of the Sitapur case I do not desire to pronounce an opinion until I have received and considered the fullest information. But it may be that an exact observance of existing rules is not incompatble with results that leave in the public mind the apprehension that the action of Government has failed to comply with considerations of humanity.

THE EXISTING RULES.

5. Under the present rules a Local Government should withhold a petition for mercy only when three conditions are fulfilled:—namely (in effect) (1) that the petition cannot reach the Government of India in time to allow 48 hours for consideration and (2) that there are no circumstances which in the opinion of the Local Government would be likely to cause the Governor-General in Council to take a different view of the case and (3) that the case has not aroused considerable public interest.

6. I understand the convenience as a departmental rule of the third condition, but its terms seems to me to suggest two necessary criticisms.

7. In the first place a convict whose case has not happened to arouse considerable public interest is obviously entitled to just as much consideration as one whose case has been freely discussed. Secondly, even if we are to accept as a criterion of the amount of consideration due in such a case the accident that the conviction has attracted the attention of public speakers or journalists it is clear that a case may occur in which while the fact of condemnation by a court of justice has passed unmarked that circumstances attending the treatment of a resulting petition for mercy may be such as to give rise to much discussion. But this possibility is not suggested for the consideration of the Local Government by the use of the past tense in the rule.

UNSOUND CRITERION.

8. The criterion laid down seems to me fundamentally unsound and I should prefer to substitute some such phrase as: "That the case is not one in which either the nature of the crime or the history of the trial or of the petition for mercy render the matter one on which the Supreme Government should be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion."

9. I turn now to the second condition. When the Local Government after full and conscientious consideration of an appeal for mercy has come to the conclusion that the sentence should take its course, that Government is in a somewhat difficult position when required to decide whether circumstances exist which may lead the Government of India to take a different view. And it may be felt by the public that as the condition is now expressed the convict's right of access to the Supreme Government is dangerously restricted.

10. The provision of the Criminal Procedure Code which allows a Local Government to appeal to a High Court against an acquittal by a Lower Court a provision unknown to English Law renders it necessary that a person thus convicted after previous acquittal should be allowed an opportunity of petition to an authority other than that which sanctioned the appeal. As the Code confines to High Courts the trial of European British subjects upon a capital charge, the provisions so far as they relate to capital charges which allow in appeal to the High Court from an acquittal in a trial before a Court of Sessions, apply in effect to natives of India only, but although a native of India may be condemned to death by a judicial procedure which would not have been applied in exactly the same forms to a European British subject equality before the law is really maintained by the provision that no person can suffer the sentence without that sentence being either pronounced or confirmed by a High Court. None the less, this fundamental fact is easily misunderstood, and if a native of India suffers a death sentence (pronounced by a High Court) after previous acquittal by a lower court the apparent difference between the treatment accorded to natives of India and to Europeans lends itself to criticism of a mistaken kind and strengthens the case for giving to persons thus condemned the fullest opportunities to petition to the Supreme Government.

ACCESS TO SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

11. I would then recommend to Your Excellency's Government the revision of the second condition in the light of these remarks and while I do not at present desire to suggest any exact form of words I think it necessary that the wording adopted should make it clear that the petition must invariably be forwarded if it relates to a case in which the death sentence has been passed by a High Court on an appeal preferred by the Local Government against an acquittal in a Lower Court.

12. The first condition has been laid down after very full discussion in the past and I have no criticism to offer upon its terms which must of course be read with the direction that unless the second and third conditions amended as suggested are fulfilled the Local Government must forward a petition and if necessary postpone the execution in order to give Your Excellency's Government with whom the ultimate responsibility in such matters must reside, time to come to and communicate your decision.

I have the honour to be.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient and Humble Servant,

(Signed) CREWE.

The full text of the judgments of the Sessions Court and Judical Commissioners are also published.

MEMORIAL FOR MERCY.

IN SITAPUR CASE.

The following is the text of the memorial which was withheld by Sir John Hewett's Government:—

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble memorial of Chhtkan Singh and Sikhdar Singh, residents of Pulavli, police station Mohamadi, district Kheri, sentenced to death, and Ganga Singh of the same place sentenced to be transported for life and charged under section 302 Indian Penal Code, Most Respectfully Showeth. (1) That the memorialists were charged with having murdered Garaj in the village Gulauli on the 25th December, 1911, and acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Sitapur. In an appeal by the Local Government under section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Judical Commissioner of Oudh sentenced Chhatkan Singh and Sikhdar Singh to death and Ganga Singh to transportation for life on the 16th August, 1912. This decision under the law being final, your memorialists submitted a memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the 27th August 1912, for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in their favour. That his Honours order rejecting the memorial was communicated to your memorialists on the 2nd September 1912. Therefore the memorialists most humbly and respectfully appeal to Your Excellency for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in their following paragraphs, of this memorial.

PROSECUTION STORY.

(2) That the story for the prosecution as it has been accepted by the Court of the Judical Commissioner may be briefly stated as follows: In the evening about sunset time on the 25th December, 1911, Gajraj Singh deceased was returning from the house of Jagdish Singh of Gulauli to his house. When he reached the place where five ways meet your memorialists along with one Backen Singh attacked him with a sword, benka and gandala. The deceased shouted and his brother Kidar came and shouted for help and stopping a few paces from the alleged scene of the occurrence saw the deceased lying on the ground and your memorialists giving him blows. Other witnesses had arrived in the meantime

(3) That the nature of the evidence upon which the aforesaid story of the prosecution is based would appear from some of the important discrepancies and strange and unexplained features of that evidence as hereinafter mentioned.

(4) That it is admitted that Gagrag, deceased, along with his brother Kidar and one Jagdish who are witnesses for the prosecution and others brought a suit for exclosure in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Kheri against your memorials and others on the basis of a mortgage. The amount alleged to be due under the mortgage was over a million of rupees. That the suit has been completely dismissed. That all the eye-witnesses are more or less interested in that case excepting the witness Surdar Singh who has varied his story from time to time.

(5) That the house close to the alleged place of murder furnishes no witnesses.

(6) That it is not explained how it was possible for your memorialists to have escaped being noticed by any body where it is suggested they were awaiting in an open space where five roads meet with a sword, banka etc. in their hands.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

That the nature of the wounds and the medical evidence along with the admitted fact that the deceased was a very strong and powerful man show that there must have been a violent struggle prolonged for an appreciable duration. It shows also that deceased cannot have been silenced for an appreciable time, yet the witness, even those who were at places from which memorialists giving him blows with sword, etc, and witness make the time incredibly short.

(8) That Sirdar Singh whom your memoralists are alleged to have passed at some distance from the alleged scene of occurrence sees nothing and yet comes up four paces behind Kidar.

(9) That the prosecuting witness No. 1, namely, Jagdish, who is a very influential man owning half of the village, who has lost the suit for the other half, while the memorialists were the successful party, would naturally devise this method of terrorizing your memorialists, the defendants, who were successful in the suit into a compromise or abandonment of their resistance.

(10) That it is highly improbable that your memorialists should have chosen the place of murder at a time when there was light enough for them to be identified and in the midst of houses occupied by persons known to be hostile to them without any attempt to disguise themselves.

A DOUBTFUL CASE.

(11) That the evidence was disbelieved by the Sessions Judge and two out of the three assessors who tried the case and before whom the witnesses were produced and who were in a better position to judge the weight of the evidence that it was because of the weak points in the prosecution evidence and of the mysteriousness of the crime in the absence of any motive on the part of the memorialists that the majority of the assessors with their experience of village life gave a verdict of acquittal with which the learned Sessions Judge who, along with them, had an opportunity to observe the demeanour of the witnesses agreed. It is respectfully submitted that this alone shows that the case was a very doubtful one for the prosecution.

(12) That no motive has been proved for the alleged murder the learned Judicial Commissioners say "we are not in a position to discover the motives which actuated the murders." It is respectfully submitted that the absence of motive for the crime is generally considered a good ground for the acquittal of the accused persons and even in exceptional cases there must be evidence not only of the most truthful eye-witnesses but their testimony must be corroborated by other witnesses in the present case. It is respectfully submitted that the evidence of the eye-witnesses is tainted as all of them have a strong motive to get your Memorialists out of the way while Sirdar Singh, who may be said to be a corroborative witness, is perhaps the greatest liar whose evidence is disbelieved even by the only assessor who was in favour of conviction and in the statements of all the witnesses there are discrepancies which even the court of Judicial Commissioner noticed, but to which it has failed to attach sufficient importance.

DEFENCE WITNESS NOT CALLED.

(13) That the accused had called a number of witnesses for the defence whom they did not produce, relying on the demeanon of the learned Sessions Judge who appeared to be favourable to the accused at the close of the prosecution. And on appeal the accused did not expect that a complete acquittal would be changed into a conviction. The accused have been missled and mistaken not producing their defence witnesses who would have given a true and intelligible story of the murder which is to the effect that. Gajraj was murdered by Mathura who had an intrique with the wife of the deceased and who was afraid of the deceased taking revenge on him. He has been several times prosecuted for murder, but the cases failed for want of sufficient evidence. This Mathura even now keeps the widow of the deceased and is a servant of Jagdish, prosecution witness No. 1, who in order to shield his servant and to get your memorialists out of the way as mentioned above has falsely got this suit to be brought against your memoralists.

(14) That it is a well known fact in the village where this murder was committed and in the neighbouring villages also that your memorialists are innocent. As a proof of this your memorialists attach a statement that your memorialists are believed to be innocent, signed by 120 respectable people of the village and the neighbouring villages, zamindars lambardars, etc.

(15) That considering the nature of the case and the many doubts that it raises the memorialists most humbly and respectfully pray that Your Excellency may be so good and gracious as to exercise the prerogative of mercy on their behalf and set at liberty or commute the capital sentence passed on two of them to one for transportation. It is further prayed that pending the disposal of their memorial by Your Excellency the execution of the memorialists which is fixed to take place on the 9th of this month be, stayed and Your Excellency's humble memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.—Sadiq-Ali-Khan, Bar-at-law, dated Lucknow the 5th September 1912.

VILLAGER'S STATEMENT.

We the undersigned residents of village Guauli and other adjoining villages in Tehsil Mahammadi, district Kheri do hereby solemnly verify to the best of our belief and information that Ganga Singh son of Sardar Singh, Sardar Singh, son of Tilok Singh, and Cutkan Singh son of Baryar Singh, residents o f village Gulauli, pargana Mohammadi, are quite innocent on a charge of murder in the re-King-Emperor through Kedar Rai vs. Ganga Singh and others. The case against them is the result o fenmity and bad feelings. We are morally and fully convinced that the accused are quite innocent and we pray a further local investigation in the said case so that the innocent be saved.—(Sd.) Dwarka Pershad, zemindar and Numbardar, Mohendiput, Pagana Patgawan and signed by 118 others.

BENGAL FLOODS.

ANOTHER BUND BURST.

VILLAGES WASHED AWAY.

COLLIERIES INUNDATED.

WATER AND FUEL FAMINE.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC FEARED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

No definite information was available as to the extent of the casualties caused by the floods in Burdwan. The District Magistrate has not yet received the reports of the police who are making exhaustive enquiries into the matter, which is causing no little anxiety. Conflicting accounts regard the situation to be not so serious as might be anticipated. The death roll is suspected to be limited to a few persons. Three dead bodies were found on Monday morning near the Municipal office premises, while a Hindu woman said to be a diplomed midwife, was found crushed to death in her thatched house which collapsed during the flood. The approximate number of the persons who were found alive, is as follows:—Shelter provided in the Burdwan Raj premises, about 3,000; the Municipal building and school, 500; Town Hall, 300; the Railway Station, 300; other public buildings, 300; private buildings, 500; total 4,900.

TARAKESHWAR FLOODED.

It appears that the flooding of Tarakeshwar has been caused by the bursting of the bund of the Damodar river at village Kunrul near Rhintapur, three miles from Tarakeswar. On Saturday at about 9 a.m. almost simultaneously with the bursting of the bund of the same river at Kan Rhannapur, Burdwan, the Tarakeswar Police immediately sent a message to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Saranpore stating that the embankment of the Damodar river was washed away the villages Dhapdhara, Kukerbad and Jiariya were under water, and that the water was approaching Tarakeswar and rising gradually in the evening. Another wire was received by the Sub-Divisional Officer when he was preparing himself to start to the effect that Tarekeswar was under water and 50 men, women and children were homeless, and that food and boats were necessary. The Sub-Divisional Officer accompanied by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, left for the scene by the evening train. As the water had already advanced near Balgorh about two miles behind Tarakeswar the train would not proceed beyond Haripal.

PANIC IN SERAMPORE.

The news of the flood at Tarakeswar spread like wild fire at Seerampore and the neighbouring vicinity, and a consternation prevailed amongst the inhabitants. Everyone supposed that Serampore was likely to be affected. The Sub-Divisional Officer tried to go to Tarakeswar, but failed. On Saturday night he went on horseback followed by a large number of men and police constables and chowkidars, but at the Balgorh bridge he had to stop as he could not proceed. He tried to clear the water on the line with the help of his men, but to no effect, and he had consequently to take shelter under a tree. He searched for Dongas (boats), but could not get any. He also tried to prepare boats of plantain trees with which to go to Tarakeswar and rescue the sufferers, but to no effect. Yesterday morning he returned to his bungalow at Haripal, but again went to the breach line on a light engine. Several men attempted to swim across the innundated area, but failed. It is not known how long it will take the water to subside. The line from Gopinathpur and upwards on the Bengal Provincial Railway was seriously damaged and breached in various places.

FLOODING OF JHERRIA COLLIERIES.

Sensational reports came to hand on Monday concerning the flooding of the collieries. It is stated on the authority of several of the principal Managing Agents in Calcutta that so far as are concerned, never a much worse or so seriously affected that working is out of all question. During the past week the Jherria and Asansol districts have experienced an extraordinarily heavy rainfall, and this in conjunction with the overflowing of the Damodar River has drowned out most of the collieries in the districts. The details to hand are very meagre but from enquiry on Monday it was ascertained that many well known properties in the Jherria and Asansa districts have been completely flooded, and unfortunately the pumps have been lost in many cases. This of course means that many months will probably elapse before the working can be recovered. The Jherria district is cut up by numerous rivers and *nullahs*, and these in many instances have burst their banks and carried away the protection bunds with the result that the water has rushed down the sloping country flooding all lowlying areas. In the Chowrassie district it is reported that two large properties have been seriously damaged owing to the overflowing of the Barrakur river. Other collieries in the district are reported to be flooded. These floods in the coal districts and the break caused in the E. I. Railway service at Burdwan make the position so far as the consumers of coal are concerned one of great anxiety.

GAYA UNDER WATER.

At Gaya nearly thirty inches of rain have been recorded to have fallen within five days. The outskirts of the town are knee deep in water and many pucca houses have collapsed resulting in some deaths. Alarming news has reached here that the Jahanabad Sub-Division is under water and many villages have been washed away. The number of deaths is at present unknown. The Court building and the jail are under water. The prisoners were consequently sent to the headquarters. The District Magistrate, Mr. Whitey, has proved equal to the occasion, but for the prompt measures taken by him the loss of lives and properties would have been appalling. Communications have been cut off from many parts of the district. The Magistrate has asked the destitute to take shelter in the Dharamsa'a.

GRAVE SITUATION IN BURDWAN.

Although the floods have subsided the situation in Burdwan has assumed a grave aspect. The food supply has, to an appreciable extent, been met with at the hands of some Indian noblemen, merchants and philanthropic bodies in Calcutta, but locally there is practically little or nothing to be had. The local market and the shops of retail dealers in food stuffs have been destroyed. There is however a wholesale grain mart where the grain and other stores are obtainable only at exorbitant rates which are beyond the slender means of any of those who are stranded and homeless. Had it not been for the timely assistance which had come from Calcutta the deathroll would have been increased from starvation.

Another serious difficulty that has cropped up is inadequate supply of fuel; coal and coke which are used by all classes for cooking purposes have been rendered for the time being useless owing to the same being damaged by floods. What appears to be a very grave difficulty is the complete absence of pure drinking water which is not available. This is due to the waterworks being completely damaged, while natural spring wells in the country have been polluted by the floods. As a result the distress of the people for want of drinking water is most acute and heartrending. Railway employees who are well supplied with food-stuffs from Calcutta are also suffering from a water and fuel famine. Grave fears are entertained that owing to want of drinking water there will before long an epidemic of cholera and malarial poisoning.

WHOLESALE LOSS OF CATTLE.

Loss of cows and other species of cattle is said to have occurred on a wholesale scale. Some 50 to 60 cows have been saved.

The Maharaja of Burdwan as well as the District Magistrate offered a prize of Rs. 500 to any one who would prove to be the means of saving the life of a European engineer and his wife who were isolated. They are now quite safe.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, has cancelled his visit to Mymensingh and left Dacca on Monday *en route* for Burdwan to visit the flooded areas.

While the situation in the neighbourhood of Burdwan is apparently improving, distressing news of a flood occurring within 18 miles of Calcutta is received. It appears that closely following the bursting of the Damodar river, a few miles above Burdwan, another bund of the same river at Champandga (about thirty-one miles from Calcutta) burst inundating the intervening villages between Champadanga and Munshirhat which is only eighteen miles from Calcutta. The railway lines at Amta, an important station on the Howrah Railway, are reported to be under four feet of water for about three miles. It is reported by refugees that the court buildings and police station at Amta have been submerged. Although no people are known to have been drowned at Amta and the neighbourhood, large numbers of dead cattle have been seen floating in the water. Telegraph posts in several place are reported to have come down. Trains are now running only up to Prosadpur (20 miles from Calcutta) on the Champadanga section and Burgatchi (15 miles from Calcutta) on the Howrah Amta Line.

EXAGGERATED PRESS REPORTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 12.

Several official telegrams about the floods in Bengal have been received. A messagge from Midnapore states that the press reports of the Contai flood are greatly exaggerated, and that there has been no loss of life. As regards Burdwan the town was under 6 feet of water and the surrounding country was also flooded owing to the ing away of the Damodar Embankment No details, however, have yet been received.

STRIKE IN MILAN.

PROCLAIMED BY SOCIALISTS.

GOVERNMENT'S PRECAUTIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MILAN, August 11.

An overwhelming force of infantry, cavalry and artillery is holding strategic points in Milan owing to the proclamation of a general strike by Syndicalist Socialists.

A thousand bad characters have been arrested.

The authorities believe that the strike will be a failure.

STRIKERS RESUMING WORK.

ROME, Aug. 12.

The strikers in Milan are resuming work. Attempts to create a general strike in other centres, including Rome, have nearly everywhere been a failure.

INDIAN TROOPS AND S. A. SAVINGS BANK.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 12.

Intimation has been received to the effect that there are a large number of Savings Bank Accounts in the books of the Union of South Africa Postal Department, Pretoria, opened by men of various regiments stationed at one time or other in the Transvaal and in each of which there still remains a small credit balance consisting in most cases of accrued interest.

The Postal authorities wish it known that any man who is still in possession of his Transvaal Savings Bank Book and who will send it with a signed note of withdrawal (forms can, be supplied on application to the Assistant General in India), will have remitted to him any balance that may be standing to his credit.

These balances will in ocurse of time if unclaimed, be paid into the general revenue of South Africa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

Captain Panyon, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed Adjutant of the 5th Reserve Battalion of that regiment.

Major Becher, 8th Cavalry has been selected for appointment as second in command of that regiment.

Major Rattray, 20th Infantry, and Major Kave, 21st Punjabis, have been selected as Commandant, and second in command respectively of the 20th Infantry.

Captain Scames, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, is appointed a Company Officer at the Royal Military College Sandhurst.

Lieutenant Rae, 7th Rajputs, is appointed to the Supply and Transport corps.

Major T.R.C. Prince, 11th Lancers, is appointed a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the "Army Headquarters."

Lieutenant Athill, 98th Battery Royal Field Artillery, Belgaum, is appointed as Assistant District Commissioner in the East African Protectorate.

Lieutenant Bostock, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Captain E. L. Cadlecott, No. 81 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Rurki, will be transferred to the Home establishment early in the ensuing trooping season.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 12.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition has proved a great success and will close on the 16th instant. The sale of pictures has been brisk and both the European and Indian artists have fared well. Already pictures worth over Rs. 8,500 have been sold and the sale of industries has also fetched about Rs. 600.

At the regimental theatre of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Rangoon, recently Brigadier General A. A. J. Johnstone, Commanding Rangoon Brigade, presented to Captain Gunter on behalf of 61 Company, R.G.A. a cup presented to the Company by Sir Robert Scallon for their good shooting and good conduct during their stay in at Rangoon.

The sentence of the Court Martial in the recent trial for embezzlement of Sergeant J. W. Warner, Head Clerk, of the Brigade Office, Bangalore, was promulgated to-day. He is reduced to the ranks and sent back to his regiment (the Leicesters) and sentenced to 56 days imprisonment with hard labour but this last is recommended for remission. The General Officer Commanding the Bangalore Brigade has remitted twenty-eight days of the imprisonment, counting from the 22nd July when the trial was concluded and has converted the hard labour into simple detention.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LAND ACQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT.

LOWER COURT'S DECISION CONFIRMED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

AHMEDBAI HABIBBHAI ..... Appellant.
v.
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY .....Respondent.

The facts of this case, the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod and the grounds of appeal were fully set forth in our previous issue.

Ahmedbhai Habibbhai's property situate at Naigaum and admeasuring about 3842 square yards was ordered to be acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Act. The rate awarded to Mr. Ahmedbhai for the acquiring of this plot of land was calculated at Rs. 12 per square yard by the Collector; and accordingly the award of Rs. 49,000 and odd was made to Mr. Ahmedbhai. Being dissatisfied with this award, he approached the Collector. The Collector made a reference to the High Court for determination of this award. The reference was heard before Mr. Justice Macleod and His Lordship calculated the award at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per square yard and gave Rs. 2,002 more to the claimant Ahmedbhai. Mr. Ahmedbhai preferred an appeal from this decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

Judgment was delivered in this matter by His Lordship the Chief Justice.

In the course of his judgment the Chief Justice said that the evidence established that the property was noteworthy by the erection of sweepers' chawls and the close proximity of a night-soil depot. The land in question was occupied by 100 huts of sweepers. From 1899 to 1906 the Municipality used to pay Rs. 200 per month as rent for its occupation by sweepers. In 1908 rent was raised to Rs. 400 per month. In September 1908 the Municipality ceased to occupy it. In 1909 the Municipality preferred to buy that plot. Mr. Justice Macleod had a large experience in the valuation of land and he was assisted by one or two surveyors. One of them was Mr. Chambers, who is well-known in Bombay. The Lower Court had proceeded in calculating the award on a rental basis. The average rent for 3 years came to Rs. 300 per month. The scheme of Mr. Hall, Ahmedbhai's engineer was a hypothetical scheme and worked out at a high figure. Investment in sweepers' chawls must be regarded as a speculative investment. They had the opinion of Mr. Chambers as to what return would be expected by persons laying out money in the erection of sweepers' chawls. According to his opinion the prospective lyer-out would consider the ten years' purchase of the average rental. Stables must be regarded as speculative as sweepers' chawls. If they calculated the value of land upon the highest rental basis and compared it with the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 allowed by the Lower Court, the rate would work out at 13 2/3. That would give a return of little over 7 per chawl. Upon that basis it appeared to them that the award of the Lower Court (viz. Rs. 12-8-0 per square yard) was reasonable. That was the only test they were able to apply. The judgment of the Lower Court would be affirmed. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Mr. Campbell and Mr Weldon appeared for the appellant

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Jardine appeared for Government.

Solicitors for Appellant:—Bicknell Merwanji and Romer.

Solicitors for Government:—Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

HIS GURU'S PROPERTY.

ADOPTED CHELA'S CLAIM.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

VAIRANTHORTI GURU DEVCHAND VS. SANTOSH BHARTI GURU DEVBHARTI.

The facts of this case have already appeared The further hearing of the case was resumed before their Lordships' Heaton and Shah, and it occupied nearly the whole day. Their Lordships' reversed the decree of the Lower Court and recognised the adoption of the Chela. Mr. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment of the Court said that the plaintiff brought the suit to recover possession of certain moveable and immoveable properties as Chela of Devbharthi to whom the property belonged. In the Lower Court so far as the main question was concerned the defendant pleaded that the minor plaintiff was not the Chela. Considerable oral evidence was adduced in the Lower Court. The Lower Court had found on the evidence that the plaintiff was not the Chela of Devbharti, and on that ground dismissed the suit. The main question in the appeal was whether the evidence in the case established the fact on which the plaintiff relied that he was taken as Chela. Taking the detailed account of the ceremony, and of other circumstances he had come to the conclusion that the adoption was proved. The evidence of the defendant's witnesses was wholly insufficient to counteract the evidence led by the plaintiff. It was admitted that the boy was living with Devbharti. To the outside world he was to all intents and purposes the Chela of Devbharti. He did not think it was necessary to say anything as to the judgment of the Lower Court. Admittedly the relations between the defendant No. 2 and Devbharti were strained. Admittedly the boy was brought by Devbharti from his natural father as his Chela. Admittedly the boy lived with Devbharti till his death. It appeared that it was Devbharti's intention to confer upon him the status of Chela. Having regard to all those circumstances it appeared to him that the plaintiff's story was natural, probable and true. He reversed the decree of the Lower Court and held that the plaintiff should recover possession of the property, both moveable and immoveable, from all the defendants except 6 and 7. He should have mesne profits. The plaintiff should get his costs.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

KASAI MOHOLLA MOSQUE.

RIGHT TO APPOINT MUTAWALIS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

PIRAM HASSAN v. GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAH MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

This was a suit in which the plaintiff's contention was that he was the duly elected Mutawali of the mosque known as the Kasai Moholla mosque and that the first and second defendants having no right to appoint Mutawalis of the said mosque, ought to be restrained by an injunction from interfering with the plaintiff's management thereof.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Davar, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Taleyarkhan Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Jaiferbhai, appeared for all the defendants.

The plaint states that plaintiff is the Mutawali of the Kasai Moholla mosque having been duly appointed by the *sethia* or headman of the Kasai jamat on 24th November, 1912. The first and second defendants (viz., Gulam Mahomed and Ismail Hussein), are the self-styled patels of the Kasai Jamat. The third, fourth and fifth defendants are Ahmed Jamal, Abdul Sakur, and Oomer Ahmed, purported to have been appointed as Mutawalis of the said mosque by the first and second defendants who say that as *Patels* of the jamat, they have a right to appoint Mutawalis to the said mosque. The plaintiff's submission is that the first two defendants have no right to appoint Mutawalis. They have no right to convene a meeting for such purpose. In spite of that they (i.e., first and second defendants) convened a meeting of a few members of the Jamat at the residence of the first defendant on 27th November, 1912, without specifying the object for which such meeting was called. At this meeting the first and second defendants claimed the right of appointing Matawalis, and, in exercise of such right appointed the third, fourth and fifth defendants, Mutawalis of the said mosque. All these defendants had every knowledge of the plaintiff's appointment as the Mutawali of the Kasai Moholla mosque. The defendants' allegation that the meeting was a meeting of the whole Jamat, is false. The first and second defendants have given notice to the tenants of the mosque properties to pay their rents to the third, ofurth and fifth defendants. There is a custom in this community that those members who follow the profession of butchers contribute the sale proceeds of bones for the support of the mosque. The first and second defendants have prevented such persons from paying the sale proceeds to the plaintiff; and asked them on the contrary to pay such sale-proceeds to the third, fourth and fifth defendants.

PUTTING OF EVERY OBSTACLE.

As the Mutawali of this mosque, the plaintiff has become the trustee of a certain charity founded by Narbai by a deed of 14th March, 1910. The defendants are also resisting the plaintiff's right to act as such trustee and are putting every obstacle in his way to prevent him from acting as such trustee. The plaintiff's contention is that (1) the first and second defendants as Patels of the Jamat have no right to appoint Mutawalis; that (2) they have no right to convene a meeting; and (3) granting that they had such right, the meeting of 27th November, 1912, was not a duly convened meeting of the whole Jamat. The plaintiff has apprehensions that unless the defendants are restrained by injunction from interfering with the management of the mosque properties, a great portion of the income of the said mosque will be wasted. Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed Receiver of the immoveable properties and income of the mosque in question by Mr. Justice Davar's order of 20th February, 1913.

In their written statement the first and second defendants say that this suit is not of a civil nature and not maintainable; the High Court has no jurisdiction to grant the relief claimed in prayer (a) of the plaint, (viz., that the first two defendants have no right to appoint Mutawalis). They maintain that they are the acknowledged Patels of the Jamat; it is their duty to convene meetings and direct tenants and butchers to pay rents and sale proceeds to the Mutawalis of the mosque. They have unnecessarily and vexatiously made parties to this suit.

SUIT NOT OF CIVIL NATURE.

In their written statement the third fourth and fifth defendants state that this suit so far as prayer (a) of the plaint is concerned is not of a civil nature. The plaintiff is not the duly appointed Mutawali of the said mosque. He was not appointed by the alleged shethia of the Kasai Jamat. The alleged Shethia has no right to appoint Mutawalis of the mosque. They (defendants 3, 4 and 5) are the duly appointed Mutawalis and are appointed by the first and second defendants, who are the acknowledged Patels of the Kasai Jamat. The meeting convened by the Patels was a duly convened meeting; and the right to appoint Mutawalis is vested in the Jamat; and the Jamat proceeds to make appointments of Mutawalis at such meeting. The suit is bad for non-joinder of the Jamat as a party to this suit. The first and second defendants have no right to interfere with the recovery of the rents. The plaintiff is not the Mutawali of the mosque properties; he cannot be the trustee of the Wakf founded by Nurbai. The defendants (3, 4 and 5), also counterclaim against the plaintiff that (1) they are the duly appointed Mutawalis of the said mosque; (2) that the plaintiff may be ordered to render a true and proper account of the management of the mosque properties and its funds; and (3) that he may be ordered to deliver the said properties, funds, account-books etc., to the third, fourth and fifth defendants.

The case is proceeding.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

A FRIENDLY SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL v. MUNSHI MAHOMED HASAM MUKBA.

This was a friendly suit filed by the Advocate-General against the directors of the Juma Masjid, Bombay. The directors were appointed by the Court and a scheme was framed for the management of the mosque. Some time ago the City of Bombay Improvement Trust acquired two of the properties of the mosque, and the compensation monies came to over Rs. 70,000. Under the scheme the directors had no power to receive these monies and give a valid discharge. The Advocate-General, therefore, prayed that the directors be authorized to receive these monies and give a valid discharge, that they may be authorized to invest the monies in immoveable properties and pay all costs of the proceedings before the City Improvement Trust Collector out of the funds of the mosque.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree as prayed for.

Attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants: Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

PERSONATING A POLICE SEPOY.

At the Esplnnade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one Goolam Jan with personating a police sepoy and with trespass, and one Mailaskhan Bajalkhan and three others with abetment.

It appeared from the evidence that the second accused had been pressing one Mamtibai to return him Rs. 20, which she owed him. The accused met with an accident and while he was laid up, Mamtibai shifted from Khetwadi where she had been living, to Colaba. The second accused on hearing of the woman's whereabouts, sent the first accused to her house with the note. The first accused after putting on a police sepoy's shoes went to her house, but as she was not at home he inquired of another woman named Rajana, who was living next door, as to where Mamtibai had gone. He told her he was a policeman and pointed to the shoes he was wearing and added that he had come in search of Mamtibai who had run away from a certain place. Rajana denied all knowledge of Mamtibai and would not allow the accused to enter and search her room. The accused however, forced an entrance into the room, where Rajana's husband was lying. The latter caught hold of the accused and told him that he had no belt on. The police were informed. The accused Goolam Jan, and three others who were standing near the door, left the place but were subsequently arrested in a tea shop, near boy.

The first accused was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, who could not walk owing to the accident, was fined Rs. 30. The other three accused, who had accompanied the first accused to Colaba, were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

NEW TRUST LOAN.

GOVERNMENT SANCTION OBTAINED.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices. the Chairman Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

It was resolved to record a memo from Government (general department), intimating sanction of the Government of India to the floatation by the Trust of a loan of twenty lakhs of rupees during the current financial year.

PONDI MURDER APPEAL.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S JUDGMENT.

"WHOLLY INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE."

Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered their judgment on July 24 in the appeal of Vaithinatha Pillai v. the King-Emperor.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Madras—Mr. Justice Sadasiva Aiyar dissenting—of August 5th, 1912, confirming a conviction and sentence of death passed by the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge of Tanjore on the appellant, a wealthy landowner, for abetment of the murder of his daughter-in-law, Dhanam.

Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Arthur Grey, and Dr. S. Swaminadhan were counsel for the appellant; Sir Erle Richards, K.C., Mr. Kenworthy Brown, and Mr. E. R. Osborne for the respondent.

The arguments, lasting four days, were heard some weeks ago before a Board composed of Lord Atkinson, Lord Parker, Sir Samuel Griffith, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali, when they announced that they would humbly advise his Majesty to allow the appeal and quash the conviction, giving their reasons later on.

Lord Atkinson, in now stating their Lordships' reasons for their advice to the Sovereign, said:—In the view which their Lordships take of the case it will be quite unnecessary to deal with many of the topics discussed at great length both in the Court of the Sessions Judge and the High Court. For instance, many witnesses were examined to prove that the appellant had some motive to procure the murder of his daughter-in-law which, however, inadequate to tempt ordinary human beings to commit such a crime, was quite sufficient to tempt a person such as the appellant, with his views, opinions, and passions, to commit it. The motive suggested was in the main this, that the son was greatly under the influence of his wife, the stronger character of the two, and was by her instigated to insist on her husband's right to the partition of certain lands between the members of the family, on the ground that they were the property of a joint Hindu family, while the appellant insisted that he had himself acquired them. A minor and subsidiary motive was also suggested, which consisted in this, that the father gave an asylum in his house to a daughter named Thanka Babu, a child widow as she was styled—that is, a girl who had married when she was only ten years old and lost her husband by death before they had ever lived together as man and wife. Unfortunately this woman had lapsed, or was alleged to have lapsed, from virtue, and the deceased woman, considering apparently that the reputation of the family would be compromised by the presence of the erring one in her father's home refused to live there unless the sinner was compelled to leave. In order to satisfy these scruples the appellant had sent this woman away, but permitted her to return to him. It was proved that this action caused, as was but natural, feelings of hostility and ill-will to be enterained towards the deceased by Thanga Babu.

"SUBSTANTIAL AND GRAVE INJUSTICE.

Both the Sessions Judge and the Judges of the High Court appear to have thought that these facts might well have furnished the appellant with a motive not only strong enough to lead him to procure the murder of his daughter-in-law, but of such overmastering force as to embolden him to run the risk of killing her in the open reckless manner suggested in the case, in the presence and with the aid of four or five accessories in whose power he would thus absolutely put himself. These learned Judges, it was urged, are well acquainted with and are the best judges of the habits, opinions, and feelings of the race and class to which the appellant and his family belong, as well as of those in the midst of whom they lived. However, this may be, their Lordships think it safer, on the whole, to accept, for the purpose of this appeal, the conclusion at which they have arrived on this point. If, however, motive impels so irresistibly persons such as these to the commission of serious crime, it is difficult to see why the enmity existing between Thanga Babu and the deccased, caused as it was, might not also have moved this insulted woman to procure, or aid in, the removal of her enemy by foul means. But, however, these things may be, and however strong and convincing the evidence of an adequate motive may be, that evidence can never counteract the harm done by the reception of inadmissable evidence, or the injustice its use may lead to, nor by itself supply the want of all reliable evidence, direct or circumstantial, of the commission of the crime with which an accused person may be charged. Their Lordships desire to abstain, as far as possible, from expressing any opinion upon either the guilt or innocence of any of the persons who have been accused of aiding in this murder, or upon the credibility of any witness who was not a witness against the appellant. Their task is to determine whether in the prosecution of the appellant, to use the words of Lord Watson when delivering the judgment of this Board in Dillent's case (12 A.C. 459), "by some disregard of the forms of legal process, or by some violation of the principles of natural justice or otherwise, some substantial and grave injustice has been done." If they come to the conclusion that injustice of that kind has been done, then, whatever, doubts they may have of the appellant's innocence, or whatever suspicions they may entertain of his guilt, or however, great may be their reluctance to interfere with or overrule the decisions of the Indian Courts in criminal matters, they think they are bound humbly to advise His Majesty that the conviction should not be allowed to stand.

INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE.

Their Lordships have come to the conclusion that injustice of the kind mentioned has in this case been done mainly owing to this that a vast body of wholly inadmissible evidence, hearsay and other, has been admitted; that when admitted it has been used to the grave prejudice of the accused; and that at the end of the hearing before the Judge of first instance there did not exist any reliable evidence upon which a capital conviction could be safely or justly based. The fact that their Lordships found their judgment on these points relieves them from the necessity of examining in detail any portion of the voluminous evidence not directly bearing upon them.

Lord Atkinson then proceeded at great length and detail to narrate the incident of the murder, the evidence of the witness and other circumstances. In regard to the evidence and confession of an informer he said that he was never asked either by the Court or counsel on either side to name the officers of the police who asked him to give false evidence. The officer who arrested him was not produced, nor was any witness produced by whose cross-examination the defence would have had an opportunity of ascertaining at whose instance he was arrested, or how this confession came to be made, or what inducements, if any, were held out to him to make it.

Concluding, Lord Atkinson said the so-called circumstantial evidence in their opinion in no way strengthened the direct evidence, which, as already stated, could not be relied upon, and for those with the other reasons they thought that the conviction of the accused should not be allowed to stand. And they had humbly advised His Majesty accordingly.

Solicitors.—Messrs. T. L. Wilson and Co; Solicitors, India Office.

A "MONSTROUS CASE."

YOUNG WOMAN'S TREATMENT IN LONDON WORKHOUSE.

Looking weak and ill, Edith Plumb, aged 24, sank into a seat when brought before the Lambeth magistrate charged with refusing to perform her allotted task whilst an inmate of the Newington Work-house.

Mr. W. E. Swinnick, assistant master, said Plumb had been an inmate since May 13 last. On Saturday (July 19) morning she was instructed by the assistant matron to do certain work—scrubbing—but she refused to do the work. She was taken before the master for refusing to obey orders, and as she still refused to do the work the master had no alternative but to charge her.

Mr. de Grey (the magistrate): She does not look very strong. Is there anything the matter with her?

Mr. Swinnick: So far as I know there is nothing the matter with her. She is an ordinary able-bodied woman. Witness added that on the 17th inst. Plumb refused to work, and was punished by the master by being placed on a bread and water diet. She had a child 12 months old.

"I refused to do the work because I had not got the strength on bread and water," exclaimed Plumb.

A police officer mentioned that Plumb had fainted twice since brought to the court buildings. She said that she had had six meals of bread and water. Plumb, added the officer, was unable to walk without assistance.

"I have no sort of control over the workhouse authorities," observed the magistrate. "I often wish that I had." To prisoner: "In this case it is a monstrous thing that you should have been asked to do scrubbing work in the state of health in which you are. I entirely refuse to punish you. I discharge you." His worship directed that the woman should be sent back to the workhouse in a cab, and expressed the opinion that this was a "monstrous" case.

BOGUS OIL KING'S DEATH.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE DEAD PERSON.

Brenersdorf possesses a new cemetery (says a Berlin correspondent), but its inauguration has been rather a fiasco owing to the impossibility of getting a suitable person to bury in it about the date appointed for its solemn opening.

It was not considered significant enough that the first funeral to take place here should be that of a child, and the two suicides that followed were hardly more desirable.

Finally as each of the inhabitants remained obdurate; probably from a desire to see the ceremony for themselves, the third suicide that occurred was accepted, but the elaborate musical arrangements long since prepared were entirely forgone, and the "event was a quiet, informal affair.

LATE SIR ADAMJI PIRBHOY.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONY.

The great respect in which the late Sir Adamji Pirbhoy was held not only by the members of his community but also by the other communities became transparent yesterday morning, when the funeral of Sir Adamji started from his bungalow.

There was a very large attendance of the representatives of the different communities and the Borahs attended in a body to pay their last respects to their revered leader.

The procession started at eight o'clock in the morning from his Walkeshwar bungalow and it took fully one hour to reach the cemetery at Queen's Road, where his last remains were interred, the pricipal mourners being his sons, grandsons, sons-in-law and other prominent Borahs.

After the interment ceremony was over, the mourners retired to the Sir Adamji Pirbhoy Sanatorium, which stands in front of the cemetery, and there they offered the "fatia" prayers.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, all the Borah institutions in the city were kept closed and the Borah traders suspended their work throughout the day. Doctor street, which is a thickly populated Borah locality, yesterday presented a very desolate appearance.

DESPAIRING MAN'S SUICIDE.

MESSAGE OF A MOUNTAINEER.

The suicide of the Vienna mountaineer Kumposcht in a grotto on the Buchstein mountain is one of the saddest tragedies in the chronicles of Austrian mountaineering accidents, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily News." Although uninjured and possessing a considerable quantity of provisions, he opened several arteries and plunged a pocket-knife in his breast because he had abandoned hope of being rescued from a perilous situation.

Kumposcht and a friend named Werner were descending from the summit when they were surprised by a hailstorm and cloudburst. In the dense fog they lost their way, and finally got into a rocky gorge where Kumposcht broke down. Both spent the night in a small grotto. Kumposcht was so exhausted next morning that Werner was forced to leave him, promising to send a rescue party from the valley.

After ten hours' climbing, Werner arrived at the foot of the mountain, but he was so weak and sick that he could not accompany the rescuers, who failed to find the grotto in the fog. Another party found Kumposcht dead. Driven to despair by weakness and loneliness, the poor man had committed suicide 48 hours after Werner left him. His last will and some diary notes were found. "I must commit suicide. I can't stand it longer. Nobody comes to help. I cannot eat and cannot sleep. I see men in the valley, but nobody comes. How ungrateful are men! Good-bye! One minute more and all is over."

ROBBING A NEWCOMER.

OPIUN IN ACCUSED'S TRUNK.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dadaram Sirdar charged a Mahomedan named Haji Abdulla Mahomed with the theft of Rs. 80 cash belonging to one Abdul Rashid. The complainant, it appears, arrived in Bombay on the 10th July and stayed at the Dharamsala on Chaunamkiln Road, sharing the same room as the accused. The complainant had Rs. 80 in his possession, carefully wrapped up in paper and kept in his trunk The following day he missed the money and informed the police. The accused, being an occupant of the room, was arrested and taken to Nagpada Police Station. A "Panch" was called and in their presence the accused was searched when Rs. 80 was found on him tied round his waist. The accused's trunk was next examined and five tolas of opium were discovered therein. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,— With reference to the account submitted by me of the Tramway accident which occurred last Sunday in Byculla, I beg to state that owing to my official connection with the League I did not think it desirable to disclose my identity until I had consulted my President (the father of the unfortunate child being one of our members).

We have now put the case before our Legal advisers to advise us what should be done in regard to obtaining compensation for the child for the loss of her leg.

I have seen an explanation in your columns given by the Traffic Manager of the Company. With all due regard to this official, whom personally I hold in the highest esteem, and who has always treated me with the utmost courtesy, I believe from the inquiries I have personallymade, that he has to a certain extent been incorrectly informed of the occurrence.

We feel that in taking up this matter (the father not being in a position to do so), we ar fulfilling one of our many obligations to the public in general, and as it is now, in more capable hands I will refrain from further comment.—Yours, etc.,

E. PERSIVAL BAKER,
Hony. Secretary,
Anglo-Indian Empire League.
Bombay, 9th August.

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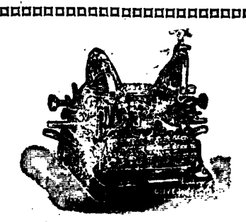
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WHAT IS HELL?

OPINIONS OF SIXTEEN CLERGYMEN.

Sixteen well-known clergymen have been asked by Messers. Cassell the question "Is there a Hell?" They have written down their answers, which are published in the form of a shilling volume with the question as title, says a Home contemporary.

Each contribution to the symposium has been given a headline by the editor, and the resulting table of contents makes remarkable reading. "The History of Hell" is followed by "What is Hell Like?"

Then come "The Certainty of Hell," "Hell a Philosophic Necessity," and so on, till the sixteenth of the series reads: "A Defence of the Hell of the Bible."

There is, however, nothing sensational about the chapters themselves.

Every one of the sixteen divines has answered the question "Is there a Hell?" in the affirmative, but they are equally unanimous in repudiating the idea of a material Hell of flames and demons. Even the Rev. A. C. Dixon, in some respects the most old-fashioned of the contributors, holds that "the fires which burn the soul are hotter than the fires which consume the body."

"REMORSE."

"Fire," the Rev. F. B. Meyer points out, "cannot feed upon the cosmic integument of the world of spirits; but what fire does for the body will be supplied by remorse."

The Rev. Richard Roberts substitutes for the physical tortures in which our great-grandfathers were often taught to believe "a condition in which the man suffers the fires of lust and the torments of desire without possessing the means of gratifying or assuaging them."

But if all are agreed in treating the "hell fire" of the Bible as a metaphor there is no such consensus of opinion on a more important point namely, the duration of the punishment.

The Rev. A. J. Waldron (Church of England) says bluntly: "If the Bible teaches 'everlasting punishment' so much the worse for the Bible, because we cannot believe it; you may quote texts and have behind the texts the very finest scholarship, but it is no good."

Father Hugh Benson (Roman Catholic) declares that "to deny the possibility of an eternal exclusion from God's presence is to deny implicitly, the reality of man's free will."

EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon (Baptist) holds this view: "Everlasting punishment will certainly follow everlasting sinning, the degree of punishment being in proportion to the sin. It is reasonable to conclude that if a man will not repent in this world, with an environment of good and evil, he will not repent in the next world, where there is an environment of only evil."

The Rev. Dr. M. Hyamson (Jewish) maintains that "endless torments are in flagrant contradiction to the goodness of God as expressed in His Holy Word."

To the question, "Where is Hell?" the general reply is: "Hell is nowhere and everywhere; it is a condition, not a place."

Quoting Milton's Satan when he exclaims "Where'er I go is hell; myself am hell," the Rev. C. Silvester Horne writes: "There, in one lurid epigram, the truth is expressed. My hell is in myself. Even if I were to present myself among the sons of God, and inhabit an outward heaven, I should be in reality in hell."

Similary, Dr. Charles Browne holds with Shakespeare that "a man himself is hell."

The Rev. Dinsdale T. Young favours the opposite view. "Whether hell is a locality or not," he says, "we cannot be sure. The resurrection of the body, it seems to me, would suggest that hell is a locality."

WITHOUT THE BODY.

Dr. Horton seems to incline to a similar opinion, but his language is vague. "The life of the future world," he thinks, "without the body and the material scenery of which the body is a part. Entering into that incorporeal world we shall be what we are—reconciled with God or at enmity with Him. And the scenery and surroundings of that world will be there as here, determined by our physical state."

An interesting point about the volume is the evidence it affords, through the writings of the Free Church contributors, of a leaning towards the doctrine of purgatory on the part of evangelical opinion. Father Adderley, representing the High Church Party in the Establishment, and Father Hugh Benson both note the tendency and rejoice over it.

A TARIFF PUZZLE.

What duty charge upon the ashes of a lady who died in Germany and whose body was cremated and brought to this country is a question that is now puzzling the customs authorities in Philadelphia, says the "Daily Chronicle's" New York correspondent. The lady was the mother-in-law of Captain Meyer, commander of the North German Lloyd liner Koln. On his last voyage the captain brought the ashes to this country for burial here, her former home.

Captain Meyer has been obliged to sail for Germany again, however, leaving the urn containing the ashes at the custom house, because the ashes of a human being are not enumerated among the articles to come in free of duty, and much customs red tape must be unwound before the captain can bury the ashes.

OUR DEBT TO FLIGHT.

NEW LIGHT ON OTHER SCIENCES.

LATEST AERIAL RECORDS.

Behind the scenes in aeronautics some of the leading scientific men are slowly building up the new science of aeronautics. Already their work is influencing the builder of aircraft, and already they have been able to demonstrate the existence of principles and laws hitherto unsuspected.

An English translation has just been published of M. Eiffel's "The Resistance of the Air and Aviation"—a large volume containing the results of years of research at the Champs de Mars laboratory and at the new laboratory at Auteuil.

It seems only yesterday that Lanchester, the English authority, was almost the whole gospel of aeronautics, and how already the work of Lanchester has in many directions been carried far forward by others, and even Eiffel's book is partly out of date owing to the same author's later researches, writes the Aeronautical Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

WHERE THEORY FAILS.

It is true that not all the mathematicians in the world have been able to upset conclusions arrived at by practical men like the Wright brothers years ago; the machines of Bleriot, Farman, Cody, and others remain among the most efficient; and it is notorious that one of the greatest theorists has tried for years to build a flying-machine and has failed.

It is equally true that all the scientific volumes ever published have done less to make flying possible than did the first passable petrol motor.

But a new element has now entered into the scheme, and we find aeroplane designers going to the mathematician for a certain amount of guidance.

Many instances could be given of the benefit derived by the aeronautical engineer from the laboratory and the mathematician.

To mention one case, the interesting Drzewiecki monoplane, which is a contribution to design even though it may prove a stepping-stone rather than the goal.

In this machine stability is secured by the employment of two different plane-sections. The front plane has one of the Effel sections, and in the "lift" increases comparatively slowly with increased tilt. The rear plane is of ordinary shape, and in it the "lift" increase rapidly. The result is, when the machine becomes tial down owing to a gust, or other cause the tail-plane's "lift" increases correspondingly, and the rear of the machine rises and restores equilibrium.

SECRETS OF BIRD FLIGHT.

The science of aeronautics has already furnished meteorologists with better means of investigating winds and atmospheric electricity. Now it is likely to solve mysteries of the flight of birds that have baffled man for ages. Eighteen months ago Dr. Hankin published the result of his observations of soaring birds in India. Dr. Hankin found it impossible to believe birds utilise upward currents, or any other movement of the air; and he assumed that air under the influence of sunlight contains a store of energy which, in some unexplained manner is set free by the outstretched wings of certain birds.

Since this force is outside scientific ken, Dr. Hankin called it "Ergaer," thereby possibly arousing more hostility to his theory than might otherwise have been the case. Dr. Hankin's theory has found little or no acceptance, and the writer refers to the matter again because of a new teory of soaring flight put forward by Mr. Henry T. Strong in "Aeronautics."

This new theory is based upon the Kinetic theory of gases and the movements of the particles or molecules of the gases of which air is composed, or what is known as Polarisation. The effect, according to Mr. Strong, is to obtain more support from the air than the density of the air is supposed to give.

It is believed that a slightly concave surface, like a bird's wings or an aeroplane moved rapidly through the air, is admirably adapted to induce polarisation in the air both under and over it.

To quote Mr. Strong, "Although polarisation could only be a menon of momentary duration, it may still be of sufficient importance to explain soaring flight; and thus the soaring flight of birds may constitute a demonstration on a grand scale of the Kinetic theory, the source of the energy being the heat of the atmosphere; and it should be found that the air leaving the wing of a soaring bird is at a lower temperature than the surrounding air."

"DOLL CURE" FOR A CHILD.

An instance of the supposed efficacy of a "doll cure" is related by Dr. A. E. Thomas, medical officer of health for Finsbury, in his annual report.

A mother, he says, had twins. One of them died, and the other wasted and got rapidly worse until the mother on the suggestion of a neighbour, put a large doll in bed with it. From that moment, the mother avers, the child began to improve.

"Dolls often cure babies," she said, "especially when doctors have no hopes and give them up. It's a sort of 'fluence' or something like that, I think."

THE REVIVAL OF A KNIGHTLY CEREMONY.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The brilliant ceremony in Westminster Abbey, on July 22nd, when the King re-dedicated the Henry VII. Chapel as the Chapel of the Order of the Bath. Photo:—Lord Charles Beresford in the procession (on right).

RANELAGH POLO TRAGEDY.

HOW LT. HARMAN MET HIS DEATH.

The inquiry into the death of Lieutenant Thomas Clayton Harman, aged twenty-six, of the 20th Hussars, who died from injuries received while taking part in a polo match between the 2nd Life Guards and the 20th Hussars, at Ranelagh, two days previously, was held at Mortlake.

Lieutenant Harman was a nephew of Major A. E. W. Harman, a noted polo player.

The Hon. Joseph Grosvenor, of the Ranelagh Club, the umpire of the match, stated that there was a scrimmage just in front of the Life Guards' goal, and Lieutenant Harman went to hit a "back-hander." He missed, and directly afterwards turned his pony round to the left, with the result that Lieutenant Murray Smith, who was coming up behind him, collided with him. Lieutenant Harman's horse came down, and its rider fell on to the back of his head.

The Coroner: Was it a recognised thing that the deceased did?

The Witness: Well, it was not a wise thing to do, because he could not see who was coming behind. He ought not to have turned when he did, but ought to have gone on a bit. If he had gone on, instead of turning round, the accident would not have happened.

PLAYER'S ACCOUNT.

Lieutenant A. G. Murray Smith, of the 2nd Life Guards, said the accident happened at the end of the second period. The 20th Hussars were attacking the Life Guards' goal.

"The ball had been back-handed into our goal," explained the witness. "I galloped after it, to prevent it being driven into our goal, and, as far as I could see, the deceased was just in front of me. When I was close to him he turned his pony across the front of my pony, and I was going too fast and was too close to him to pull up. My pony hit his pony's hind quarters, and Lieutenant Harman fell off backwards. As he fell his helmet came off, and he pitched on his head." Lieutenant Murray Smith added that he did not believe Lieutenant Harman turned his horse at the gallop, but thought he slackened up a little.

Dr. Gerald Hovendan, of Barnes, said, Lieutenant Harman was removed to the club house after the accident, suffering from a fracture of the skull. Later in the evening he became worse. An operation was performed and he seemed to bear it well, and improve, but on Saturday morning he became worse and died in a few minutes. Death was due to shock as a result of concussion and injury to the brain.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HELMET QUESTION.

The officers and the doctor suggested that if Lieutenant Harman's helmet had remained on his head the result might not have been fatal, and the Coroner said it seemed to be desirable that the helmet should be made so that it could not fall off.

The jury then added a rider suggesting that helmets worn by polo players should be securely fastened, so that in the event of a horse falling, or any other accident occuring the helmet would remain on the rider's head.

The Coroner said he would forward this to the Ranelagh Club authorities.

The Late Lieutenant T. C. Harman.

The first Polo victim in London has been Lieut. T. C. Harman, of the 20th Hussars, stationed at Colchester, who died on July 19, from injuries received in the Polo Tournament at Ranelagh.

The Late Sir Ralph Knox, P. C., K. C. B.

Permanent Under-Secretary for War, from 1897 to 1901.

The Late Major A. W. Hewetson.

Major A. W. Hewetson, of the Royal Field Artillery, was killed on Salisbury Plain while flying for his airman's certificate.

BISLEY MEETING.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Lance-Corporal R. G. Sillers (Dundee College), winner of the Spencer Cup.

KING'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

ANXIOUS MOMENT AT THE OPERA.

The visit of the King to Covent Garden on July 22 was attended by an extraordinary incident, writes a contemporary. There was a very brilliant audience, and there was not a vacant square foot anywhere. The King and Queen came to hear Mme. Melba in "Romeo et Juliette" (which had not been heared since 1911). The Queen, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Victoria, and Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck were in the royal box and the King in the omnibus box below.

It was in the course of the banishment scene that the incident occurred, and for a moment it gave rise to uneasiness.

A gentleman was observed to make his way along the gangway in front of the pit tier boxes and to stop by the Omnibus Box and look straight at the King. A gentleman from the stall and some of the attendants soon persuaded him to move on, and after the fall of the curtain he left the house without demur at the request of the officials.

Those who were close to him at the time noticed that he had a black cross painted or pinned on to the front of his shirt. It was also discovered that he had arrived at the Opera House in morning dress before the beginning of the performance, but on being told that he could not be admitted he had returned home to dress.

THE HOLDEN PICTURES.

TYPICAL VICTORIAN COLLECTION.

REVALUATIONS BY THE MARKET.

In the recent McCulloch sale there were many manifestations of approval of the best examples of Victorian art, and specimens of the illustrated anecdote, done for rich men in a hurry, were agreeably absent. The late owner had, in fact weeded such from his collection some years before. At Christie's on July 18, the market had the opportunity of seeing a real Victorian art gathering of the pristine taste, when antimacassars, stuffed birds, and wax fruit under glass shades provided other decorative accessories. The late Lord Holden, like his father before him, Sir Isaac Holden, was a captain of industry of whom this country should be proud. We recollect hearing him say, when he was at the height of his commercial triumphs, that he had never won a prize at school, and that no modern writer had made an "original" observation which could not be found in the Greek classics, says the "Daily Telegraph."

GILLOTT GENRE PICTURES.

His taste in art did not win a prize at Christie's and it was obvious that, in many cases, the company preferred to read the histories and anecdotes, rather than to see them illustrated on canvas. Lord Holden (then Mr. Angus Holden) was a large purchaser at the sale of Gillott, the pen-maker, in 1872, but he did not buy any of the glorious Turners which have made that sale historic, and vindicated the wise collector's boast, "The best of everything is good enough for me." A sprinkling of Gillott Turners would have countervailed the depreciation on the Gillott popular pictures in the Holden catalogue. The revalution of Victorian prices is too well-known to excite surprise, and the word "slump" is out of date. Suffice it now to mention the list of financial changes of appreciation effected.

Painter.	Picture.	Price	Sale 1872.
T. Faed, R. A...	Sir Walter Scott and His Friend	95gs	910gs
W. P. Frith, R. A.	Merry Wives of Windsor	15gs	120gs
J. Linnell, sen.	Eve of the Deluge, 1848	180gs	1,040
D. Maclise, R. A.	Bohemian Gipsies, 1837	190gs	890gs
Do.	Sleep of Duncan	50gs	375gs
Erskine Nicol,	Country Booking Office, A. M. A. 1867	370gs	1,100gs
C. Stanfield, R. A.	Wooden Walls of Old England, 1854	160gs	2,700gs
T. Webster, R. A.	Travelling Jawler. 1835	42gs]	560gs
Do.	Going to school	20gs	120gs

A few comments are evoked by the foregoing. Linnell's "Eve of the Deluge" reminds us that we once saw Fuseli's "Deluge," a huge porent, 10ft. by 7ft., knocked down for a guinea. Clarkson Stanfield's works have been ruthlessly revalued in the last decade, and the market seems only to remember that Stanfield was once a Drury Lane scene-painter. As for the homely Webster with a Goldsmith outlook, let us recall the furore caused by his "Roast Pig" in the Gillott sale 1872, when it fetched 3,550gs. But in the Mappin sale three years ago, a member of the family had to buy it back at only 250gs. A propose to this it is understood that the Holden family was represented to reclaim some of the old favourites.

BARON GRANT'S SALE RECALLED.

It was generally admitted that the most interesting work in Lord Holden's collection was the well-known engraved picture by Landseer. "The Otter Speared," and Otter Hunt," 77 in by 60 in. painted for the Earl of Aberdeen in 1844, with the Earl's huntsman and hounds as living models. In those less squeamish times the work was called what it represents, "The Otter Speared," and the moment chosen appealed to the lovers of real sport. When the financier Baron Albert Grant was at the top of his bent he bought the subject for the big sum of £10,000. At the Grant sale in 1877 the picture was widely discussed, and Mr. Agnew bought it for 5,650., tranferring it at 10 per cent. profit to the late owner. Mr. Sampson beat all comers at 1,200gs. a just and reasonable valuation in these days, now that the Landseer animal fever is no longer rife. In the Wells sale, 1890, we saw thirty Landseers bring over £42,000. One of these, "Pointer in Turnips," fell from 850gs. to 62gs. in 1910, and there have been other depreciations. But the best Landseers hold their own fairly tenaciously, and it is highly probable that, if Mr. Barratt's famous "Monarch of the Glen," which fetched 6,200gs. in the Londesborough sale, 1884, to jump to 7,000gs. in the Cheylesmore dispersal, 1892, ever came to auction it would revive much of the old Landseer enthusiasm.

1,520GS. FOR A MILLAIS.

Another memory of the Grant sale was brought back by the submission of Henry Stacy Marks's "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds." The Baron gave 1,500gs. for this, and in his sale it was received with rounds of applause, eventually reaching 1,100gs. It stopped at 100gs. and a hard-hearted was said something about its "having got the bird, and no mistake." As for Millais' "Bride of Lammermoor," painted in 1878, the company treated it with obvious respect, and Messrs. Wallis had to get rid of the last of their competitors at 1,520gs. A small version of the large Sutherland picture, by Paul Delaroche, "Earl of Strafford Going to Execution," sold last week realised 140gs. (Agnew), as against 700gs. in the Kurtz sale, 1891; and the same painter's small replica of "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey," fetching 600gs. in the same sale, was revalued at 145gs. Another Kurtz picture was T. Faed's "From Dawn till Sunset," 620gs. (Agnew), compared with 1,700gs. in 1891; and realising 760gs. in the Graham sale, 1874, Alma-Tadema's "In the Temple" declined to the more temperate price, 400gs. (Tooth). Among the Holden water-colours were: S. Prout's "Doge's Palace," 200gs. (Sampson), 580gs., Moon, 1872; and by the same, "The Rialto," 210gs. (ditto), 415gs. also 1872. Others were: C. Fielding, "Snowdon," 1839, 2'0gs. and Rosa Bonheur, "A Meadow at Fontainebleau," 205gs., both bought by Messrs. Vicars; Birket Foster, "Fairy Tales," 290gs. (Frost and Reed), and Alma-Tadema, "Pleading," 8½in. by 17in., 245gs. (Agnew). In the anonymous properties eking out the sale was Millais's "Master Freeman," 380gs. (Gooden and Fox).

STAMPEDE OF CAVALRY HORSES.

WILD SCENE IN SLEEPING CAMP.

The Aldershot Command field operations which are being carried on about Frensham were marked by an extraordinary occurrence in the early hours of July 22, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The horses of the Queen's Bays were stamped, and before they could be controlled many were so injured that they had to be destroyed, while several soldiers also were injured.

The Bays formed part of the defending force and were in bivouac near Elstead. In the early morning their outpost line was attacked by the opposing infantry, who got close up to the horse lines. The crackle of the rifles in the darkness so alarmed the picketed animals that they went almost frantic and a number managed to get free and dashed wildly among the others.

Some men who were lying on the ground wrapped in blankets were kicked, in the confusion, and others were knocked down.

The scene was one of the greatest alarm. The freed horses got entangled in the heelropes and picketing-lines, and added greatly to the terror of the others, until the whole were absolutely maddened. They lashed out with their hoofs in all directions.

DASH IN THE DARKNESS.

A number of horses went racing off into the darkness, their picket-pegs swinging behind and about them, inflicting grievous wounds to themselves and others near.

The officers rose splendidly to the occasion, and, aided by the men, got most of the terrified animals under control, but not before some had inflicted grievous injuries to themselves and others that about a dozen had to be shot.

During the morning parties were sent out to scour the surrounding country in search of the horses which got away, and all were recovered. One animal was found fifteen miles away with his picket-peg still attached.

None of the injuries to the men are likely to prove fatal, but one non-commissioned officer was so severely hurt that he had to be promptly removed to hospital.

An official inquiry is to be held into the matter.

Another report says that the regiment has been almost deprived of horses, and has returned to barracks in Aldershot, being unable to take any further part in the manoeuvres.

Four men were badly injured, including Sergeant-Major Ross. These were taken to the Cambridge Hospital. Some of the horses galloped back riderless to Aldershot to their barracks.

M.P.'S AND THE WEED.

While M.P.'s were discussing in Grand Committee on July 21, the Scottish Mental Deficiency Bill, it was observed that Mr. C. E. Price, the Liberal member for Central Edinburgh, was smoking a cigar, and the views of the chairman, Mr. Arthur Henderson, were invited.

He said that although in two cases chairmen of Grand Committees had ruled against smoking, as they had assembled that day at eleven o'clock after an arduous sitting on Friday, and were conducting their business so admirably, he did not feel disposed to prohibit the smoking unless his attention was pointedly called to it.

There was an immediate mobilisation of pipes, cigars, and cigarettes, and, soothed by the pleasant aroma, the M.P.'s proceeded with their business. This is the first time smoking has been permitted in a Grand Committee, although it frequently takes place at private sittings of Select Committees when the public are not present.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

I am a little struck by a coincidence, of which by the way there seem too great a number in one's life to be attributed to the chance implied in the word coincidence, but for which there seems no better. In this particular case two friends in different parts of the world have just lately writen to me, knowing how much interest, I take in gastronomical matters, fervid recommendations to try "Casserole Cookery," which these dear things seem to have only just lately discovered and which has evidently taken them by storm. At the same time, I take up a daily paper and see advertisements by a well-known firm of jewellers of pierced silver cases to hold a casserole when it is brought to table, which seems to point to the fact that it is becoming a common mode of cooking, or there would be no demand for such holders. All this as I was preparing to chat to you on Casserole Cookery. In casserole cooking you get almost all the advantages of paper bag cookery with some extra, and on the whole, in the aggregate, I prefer it out here to the Paper Bag Cookery. But, as I said last week, I think there are immense possibilities in the saving of labour, fuel and wastage of food in a combination of all the three fashions of Cookery upon which I have discoursed in these last two talks.

DIFFICULTIES IN CASSEROLE COOKERY.

The greatest difficuity, I have had to contend with in Casserole Cookery here, has been and is the cooks disregard of the proper heating of the oven and the use of an iron grid with inch high feet with which I have supplied him, so that the dish, which is costly out here, does not get broken by the excessive heat of the solid slide, and all the food burnt and black at the bottom. It is part and parcel of the apathy with which they do things, that they *cannot* take the trouble to use the safeguards you give them, nor regulate the heat of the oven when they know what will inevitably happen. My oven gets hotter than many because I always use coke instead of coal, which gives a much fiercer heat, and for bread baking a good hot oven is required. Except for this difficulty Casserole Cookery is absurdly simple, and gives no trouble once the food is in the dish and the oven regulated. As a matter of fact, Casserole Cookery has become to mean cooking in one sort of fireproof dish, but what cooking en casserole *really* means is cooking in stone ware, so when you make your chicken or mutton tea in a stoneware jar, that is as much cooking en casserole as anything else cooked in any other stoneware utensil. Personally, whenever I have to set up my wigwam out of India, it will be very little cooking in anything else but enamel and stoneware that I'll do; anything else will be in polished copper stewpans like the French. Copper gives such a much better result in a great many things of a syrupy and sweetmeaty nature. I really do not believe much in the so much vaunted aluminium and only use it because it seems better than the bad "kalai" used on the old copper cooking pots. Now to return to our cooking in stoneware once more and to give some of the many advantages of it.

The food requires less heat than in the ordinary way; when the food is cooked slowly the meat is much more likely to be tender, so that if you happen to know that a fowl or something is likely to be tough you can pretty well ensure its being quite tender enough if you cook it en casserole; it also is economical, for like the paper bag, it keeps all the juices of the meat in, instead of letting it waste in vapour, and you have the added advantage of being able to baste when required as well as making sure that the food is done, by lifting the cover now and again; I do not know if it is against the rules of casserole cookery or not, but in many instances I have the cover sealed down with flour and water, but as the result is extremely good I shall continue to make it my rule anyhow. For doing up meats it is quite invaluable, indeed it is hard to tell that it is a rechauffe at all. To me there is far more flavour in what is cooked in stoneware to that cooked in the ordinary deckchie, a sort of richness and quality hardly to be put in words, but very distinctly evident in the eating. So do my dear readers try for yourselves, but do not forget to caution the cook very strongly about a too hot oven, and to provide him with a grating on which to stand the cooking utensil. And now to some of the recipes, those for fish first.

TERRINE OF ANY FISH.

Shred and pound the meat of any fish, say a good cupful, to this add the yolks of three eggs and a wineglassful of good white sauce with seasoning to taste, of celery salt, tobasco an onion juice. Rub this all through a not too fine sieve; whisk the whites of two of the eggs and mix it with the above. Butter a fireproof terrine or souffle dish and line the inside thickly with the mixture; in the centre place a small teacupful of chopped prawns, lobster or crab meat, well flavoured, fill up with the fish farcie, stand the terrine in a pan three parts filled with boiling water, seal down the lid and cook in the oven for 30 to 40 minutes; serve in the terrine set on a prettily folded serviette or a lace doyley on an entree or other dish.

CASSEROLE OF FISH.

Blanch 9 small onions and fry them whole in the casserole in a tablespoonful of butter; to these add the fish trimmed, dried and cut in short pieces, dredged with a tablespoonful of peppered and salted flour; stir all over the fire gently, and gradually add a small breakfastcupful of any sauce, brown or white, which should have been made from the bones and trimmings of the fish; bring slowly to the boil and skim. Put on the cover, draw well to the side and cook on the stove for half an hour or set it in the oven for about the same time.

FISH EN TERRINE.

Another recipe. Fillet any fish and set it for an hour or more in a marinade of oil, vinegar tobasco sauce, onion juice and salt. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a Terrine or other fireproof dish, and fry in it some sliced onion till brown; drain the fish and place them in the dish, and cook for a few minutes with the cover on. Now add the sauce, composed of a wineglass of any good brown sauce, a little marmite, a dessertspoonful of anchovy sauce, the juice of half a lime, a small glass of claret, a tin of white mushrooms cut in slices, pepper and salt to taste. Cook for 20 minutes, and just before serving add a little lime juice and some minced parsley.

HARICOT MUTTON EN CASSEROLE.

Take about 2 lbs. of neck of mutton and cut it into neat chops using the end bones and trimmings to make a cupful of stock, and fry them a nice brown in a tablespoonful of fat in the casserole. Dredge with flour, season with pepper and salt, and moisten with the stock, adding as onion stuck with cloves and allow all to simmer for ten minutes, skimming carefully. Cut four carrots and two onions in slices and fry them in fat and sugar to give them a good colour, add these to the stew and if liked, a small cupful of haricot bean. Cover well and let the whole cook for one to two hours and serve in the Casserole.

SMOTHERED BEEF WITH TOMATOES.

Cut about 2lbs. of ordinary steak into thick strips and fry them in a tablespoonful of fat with a sliced onion and then add a tablespoonful of peppered and salted flour, letting all cook while stirring till all is nicely browned. Gradually add a large cupful of stock or water and flavouring or sauce to taste. As it simmers skim carefully but keep the lid on as much as possible. Then add half a dozen peeled and sliced tomatoes with some celery salt and sugar and let all cook slowly for an hour or more.

BRAISED CALF'S LIVER.

Soak a calf's Liver for about half an hour in water, drain and wipe it well. Lard one side with strips of bacon; prepare a cupful of mixed vegetable and fry them a golden brown in the casserole in rather more than a tablespoonful of butter, then add the liver and let that cook a nice brown. Pour off any fat remaining, add a cup of good brown sauce, seasoning to taste and let all simmer for an hour or so. Then add a glass of port or sherry, the juice of half a lime, and some finely minced parsley. Simmer well, remove the liver, strain the liquid, reduce it by boiling and remove all fat. Replace the liver, pour over it the strained gravy, heat up and serve. I think there has been a sufficiency of meaty recipes given to show the endless possibilities of this mode of cooking. Birds of all kinds are especially nice, cooked in this way, either as stews, or just whole with an onion or a bit of other vegetable to give a nice flavour. As a rule, I have an onion and a bit of carrot put inside the fowl to be cooked. When oysters are in season a most toothsome result is to be obtained by cooking a fowl en casserole with 2 dozen oysters placed inside it with a little pepper, salt and lime juice. It is a dish fit for the Gods. But I think of all things vegetables are what score the most by cooking en casserole, for in the way that they are usually cooked the greater part of what is most tasty and nourishing goes down the sink in the cooking water, so I propose giving several vegetable dishes only.

CARROTS a la MAITRE d'HOTEL.

Wash and scrape the carrots and cut them in quarters lengthwise; set them in a casserole with good tablespoonful of butter and let them cook gently in this for ten minutes; add a wineglassful of water, cover closely and set in the oven till they are quite tender and the liquid absorbed, indeed you may find it necessary to add a very little more. Season with pepper salt, a dash of sugar and add a little of any meat extract, if liked.

CURRIED VEGETABLES EN CASSEROLE.

Take a large cup and a half of all sorts of vegetables cut in dice, with half an apple, and fry them in butter and sugar till nicely brown. Melt in the casserole a tablespoonful of fat and add to it a dessertspoonful each of flour and curry powder with flavouring to taste, and cook for some minutes, add gradually some milk in which grated cocoanut has been set, with the nut as well and simmer all for ten minutes; now mix in the vegetables, place butter paper under the lid, cover closely and cook gently for quite two hours. Before serving, the juice of half a lime may be added and well boiled rice served separately. Fried raisins or grated nuts may be also added. Most of the watery vegetables are better cooked in a stoneware jar with a little butter pepper and salt and the least possible water; this lets them cook in their own juices as it were, and preserves the healthgiving salts with which they are supplied and which are usually lost. Peas, French beans, Cabbage, Cauliflour, Turnips, etc., can all be done this way. The cook should look now and again to see if the initial quantity of water is absorbed before the vegetables themselvs are done, and should add a tablespoonful or two more of *boiling* water as required; with peas, not too old, a lettuce added to the butter, pepper and salt is enough. Vegtables will take longer to cook this way and must not be put in a fierce oven or they will dry up before they are nearly done and the result will be anything but healthful or appetising. Nor do the green vegetables look so nice but "handsome is that handsome tastes" in this case, and there will be little fault to be found with that. Potatoes are very nice done this way, but it is better in their case to parboil them in their skins in salted water first, remove the skins and set them whole or in slices with butter, pepper and salt and a little milk and water to finish in the stoneware utensil. If once seriously tried, I do not think many people who like vegetables would have them cooked in the old way.

LONDON'S DWINDLING CITIZEN ARMY.

PLEASURE BEFORE PATRIOTISM

The decline in the strength of the London Territorials of over 7,000 men in a twelve-month is disquieting news.

Inquiries amongst the rank and file corroborate in almost every detail the statements made by Lieutenant-Colonel Hyslop, C.B., the secretary of the City of London Territorial Force Association, to a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative.

The men complain of the scarcity of comfortable drill halls, the lack of social life, and the consequent monotony of a discipline which they compare to that exercised in the case of the Regulars. Colonel Hyslop said:—

"In considering the large decrease in our numbers it is necessary to remember what occurred four years since. There was a record boom at that time, inspired by the Press. As a result a large number of men came to us during the winter. Having completed their four years' engagement, they are now leaving.

"We have tried to induce them to join the Territorial Force Reserve, but, although the conditions are very simple and attractive, they will not do so. Within the twelve months ending March 31 last the London Territorials have lost over 7,000 men of whom only about eighty joined the Reserve.

"There are several reasons why they left us. The chief, probably, is that Territorial soldiering is more strenuous than it used to be, and the men think that everybody should take his turn at this form of soldiering.

"The force is now commanded by regular officers, and the organization and sequence of command correspond to that of the Regular Army, and therefore higher training and greater efficiency are required. Employers are sometimes blamed for not allowing men to attend annual training. This may be the case in some instances, but in the opinion of this association the inertia lies mostly with the men.

THE REMEDY.

"The only really sound way to get recruits," declared Colonel Hyslop, "is through the men already serving. And the only reliable way to retain the men is to make drill hall so good and the social atmosphere so comfortable, that men will regard them almost in the light of clubs or homes.

"This is the policy of the association. We are not trusting in the future to any casual method of advertising. The extraordinary deficiency of men in London is, I consider, largely caused by the lack of organization. Some of the outlying boroughs do not possess a single drill hall.

"The real solution of the question would appear to be that the boroughs might be asked to make themselves responsible for the recruiting of Territorial units within or immediately adjoining their areas. The civic life of the boroughs has never been sufficiently utilised for this purpose.

"London and the South of England is probably the least successful recruiting ground in the whole of Great Britain. Why? Because there are so many diversions, such as picture palaces. Self-indulgence and carelessness have a lot to do with the present position of the London Territorials."

BOGUS OIL KING'S DEATH.

A GENIUS OF FINANCE WHO DISHED THE PUBLIC.

The death in Massachusetts Penitentiary of Cardenio King the day before his pardon recalls the career of a genius of high finance, who was a spectacular company promoter, and occupied whole pages of the daily Press with glittering details of his flotations, says a New York correspondent.

In his earlier days King was a book agent, travelling through the country selling Farrar's "Life of Christ." During one of his trips he met Sam Crowther, a Texas ranger, who had dreams of Rockefeller's millions. The pair decided to discover an oil field, and proceeded to decorate the advertising columns of newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The result was that the King-Crowther Oil Company was created, with a capital of three million dollars.

Within a few weeks the flourishing city of Crowther sprouted like a mushroom, the newspapers printing photographs of numerous oil derricks at work surrounded by handsome hotels. An office was established in Wall Street and attracted thousands of investors until the State of Texas heard of the excitement and gave the Government information that there was no such place as Crowther on the map.

These oil prospectuses were always careful to announce King as an uncompromising foe of "frenzied finance," a bitter enemy of stock gambling, trading in margins, unscrupulous syndicates, "rings," and "wheels within wheels."

The public imagined King to be a financial reformer providentially sent to expose the manipulations of Wall Street, and such was the confidence he inspired that his offices were continually flooded with floral tributes, as well as with the dollars of his admiring friends. In the spring of 1908 King fled to London, and was finally arrested in Ceylon, convicted on 27 out of 31 counts charging him with larceny, and sentenced to a term of ten years' imprisonment.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CLEAR JULIENNE SOUP.
CRAB AU DIPLOMATE.
CHICKEN FARCIE.
BEEF A LA BOHEME.
CASSOLOTTE OF REDFISH.
ST. GEORGE PUDDING.

Soupmeat, As. 5; Crabs, As. 5; Chicken, As. 8; Beef, As. 8; Potatoes, As. 3; Vegetables, As. 6; Eggs, As. 3; Odds and Ends, As. 4; Total Rs. 2-15.

CLEAR JULIENNE SOUP.

Prepare some good clear from stock in the usual way. Cut some carrot, turnip and celery into small strips like matches and season with salt and pepper. Fry these gently in some fat for 10 minutes and drain well. Add them to the soup a quarter of an hour before serving and keep it simmering, skimming as required. Cooks, as a rule send the vegetables in this sort of soup not cooked enough, too much of a mixture and not cut neatly and evenly.

CRAB AU DIPLOMATE.

Pick the meat from enough crabs to make an even large cupful. Set the shells, after baking for ten minutes in a hot oven, on to boil with about a seer of water, and let it reduce to rather less than one by boiling, when there should be enough stock for the mousse and the foundation of the sauce. To a good table spoonful of fat melted in a pan add two of flour, work them well together and cook without browning, adding pepper and salt. Add gradually half the shell stock and let the mixture boil well until it comes away from the side of the pan clean. Remove to the side of the fire to cool and first add the crab meat shredded finely, then flavouring to taste and lastly the yolks of four well beaten eggs beating the whole lightly all the time. Whip the whites separately to a stiff froth and at the very last lightly mix them in, sort of folding them in without further beating. Pour into a well buttered china souffle mould, leaving a third of it for the souffle to rise in. This may be either baked in a moderate oven or steamed for half an hour. The rest of the stock may be made into a good white sauce flavoured with anchovy or any other sauce to taste. The Mousse must be served the moment it is ready.

CHICKEN FARCIE.

Have equal portions of finely minced and well flavoured tongue and chicken. From the bones of the latter make some stock for a nice white sauce flavoured with parsley and part coloured green with parsley juice. On a wire sieve make small circles of the chicken and upon it a lesser one of the tongue, coat well with the sauce, one, white the next green. Garnish the white with beetroot cut in fancy shapes and the other with hard-boiled egg slices cucumber. When quite cold, mask, each with aspic jelly, set on ice. For serving, slip each on to a fried crouton and garnish with the aspic broken in little pieces and some parsley butter.

BEEF A LA BOHEME.

This is a nice fillet larded and then set in a marinade of vinegar, wine, pepper and salt for two hours and then braised. Serve with wafer potatoes a good brown sauce made from the marinade to which is added some minced pickled onions, gherkins, and olives. This is extremely tasty.

CASSOLOTTES OF REDFISH.

Make a sort of potato pastry by beating potato with flavouring, milk and butter over the fire adding an egg or two to bind it. Mould it into balls, cut, a lid off the top. Egg and bread crumb fry in very hot fat, carefully scoop out some of the middle and fill it in with a mixture of pounded redfish, hardboiled egg, minced parsley, tobasco sauce and onion juice; put on the lids and serve with fried parsley.

ST. GEORGE PUDDING.

For this you can use any plain sponge or other cake which is too dry for eating or biscuit crumbs. Have enough dried apricots made into a thick puree and to a teacupful of this, add rather more of the crumbs, half of finely minced suet, the same of sugar, a tablespoonful of rum and three well beaten eggs; if liked a little flour may be also added. Decorate a well buttered plain mould with halved glace cherries, pour in the mixture, steam for two hours, and serve with a syrup sauce made from apricot jam, rum, sugar and water boiled together and strained.

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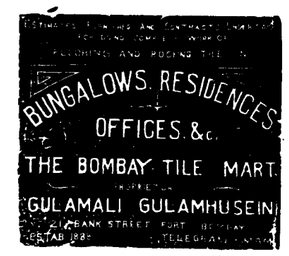

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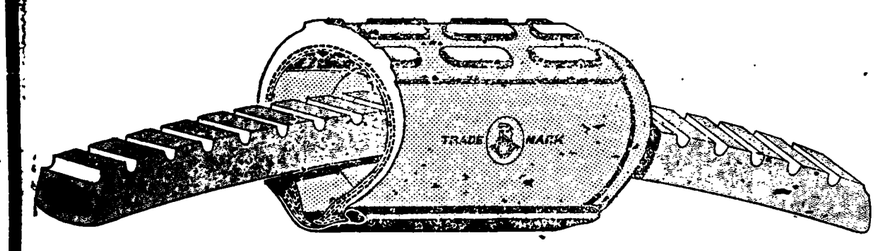

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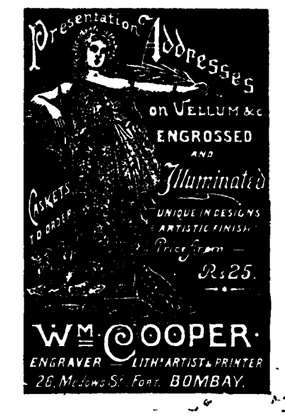

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